



County Borough of Southampton

Annual Report

ON THE

Health

OF THE

County Borough

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1949

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

1950

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LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR ALDERMAN P. W. BLANCHARD,
M.B.E., J.P.
ex-officio Member of Committees.

HEALTH COMMITTEE AND PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A.
ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.
ALDERMAN MRS. K. CAWTE.
ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.
ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH, SHERIFF.
ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.
ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.
COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.
COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.
COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.
COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.
COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.
COUNCILLOR E. G. LAST.
COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.
* DR. D. FISHER.
* DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON.

* Member of Health Committee only.

HEALTH (MATERNITY) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.
ALDERMAN MRS. K. CAWTE.
ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.
ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A.
ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH, SHERIFF.
ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.
COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.
COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.
MRS. L. MILLARD ARNOLD, B.SC.
MRS. B. BURROW.
MRS. M. W. EARLEY.
MRS. E. HARVEY.
MRS. V. JACKSON.
MRS. P. SMALL.

HEALTH (MENTAL WELFARE) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.
 ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH, SHERIFF.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.
 COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.
 COUNCILLOR E. G. LAST.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.
 MRS. L. B. BARNARD.
 MRS. G. E. LONGMAN.
 MR. J. PACEY.
 MR. F. W. SHORT.
 MRS. N. M. WATTS.

HEALTH (HOME NURSING) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A.
 ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.
 ALDERMAN MRS. K. CAWTE.
 ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH, SHERIFF.
 ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.
 DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON.
 MRS. A. H. BURNETT.
 MRS. F. I. THORNYCROFT DONALDSON, J.P.
 MR. J. WILD.
 MISS E. I. L. WRIGHT.

HEALTH (PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER-CARE OF SICK) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A.
 ALDERMAN MRS. K. CAWTE.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH, SHERIFF.
 ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.
 ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.
 COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.
 COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.
 COUNCILLOR M. E. TIDBOLD.
 DR. D. FISHER.
 MRS. E. A. ECKETT.
 MRS. R. E. EDMUNDS.
 MRS. V. JACKSON.
 MRS. G. RICKETTS.
 MRS. M. S. PHILLIPS.

HEALTH (ASSESSMENT) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A.
 ALDERMAN MRS. K. CAWTE.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B. (MANCH.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer	C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. (ED.) JESSIE GRIFFIN, M.B., CH.B. (ED.), D.P.H. KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. HAMILTON, M.B., CH.B. (GLAS.), D.P.H. (Resigned 27th February, 1949.) R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (DUB.). S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (Re-appointed 21st March, 1949.)
* ‡ Chest Physician	W. D. BECK, B.SC., M.D., CH.B. (BIRM.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Obstetrician and Gynaecologist ...	R. W. KNOWLTON, M.A., M.D. (CAMB.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.), M.C.O.G.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	H. H. LANGSTON, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.).
Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. KEYMS, B.A., M.D., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.O.M.S.
Aural Surgeon	J. B. SUGDEN, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), D.L.O.
Psychiatrist (Child Guidance) ...	HILDA M. CAPES, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), D.P.M.
Psychologist (Child Guidance) ...	MISS M. F. CLEMENTS, B.SC.
Psychiatric Social Worker (Child Guidance)	MISS M. A. OPIE.
Senior School Dental Officer	A. TOPPING, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 30th June, 1949.)
School Dental Officer	J. H. THOMSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	E. B. ROSE, CERT. R.S.I., F.R.SAN.I., Certificate Meat and Foods.
Chief Port Sanitary Inspector ...	C. P. C. PARKER, CERT. R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods.
Senior Meat and Food Inspector ...	C. BIRCH, CERT. R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. (Retired 6th April, 1949). C. W. BARLOW, CERT. R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. (Appointed 7th May, 1949).

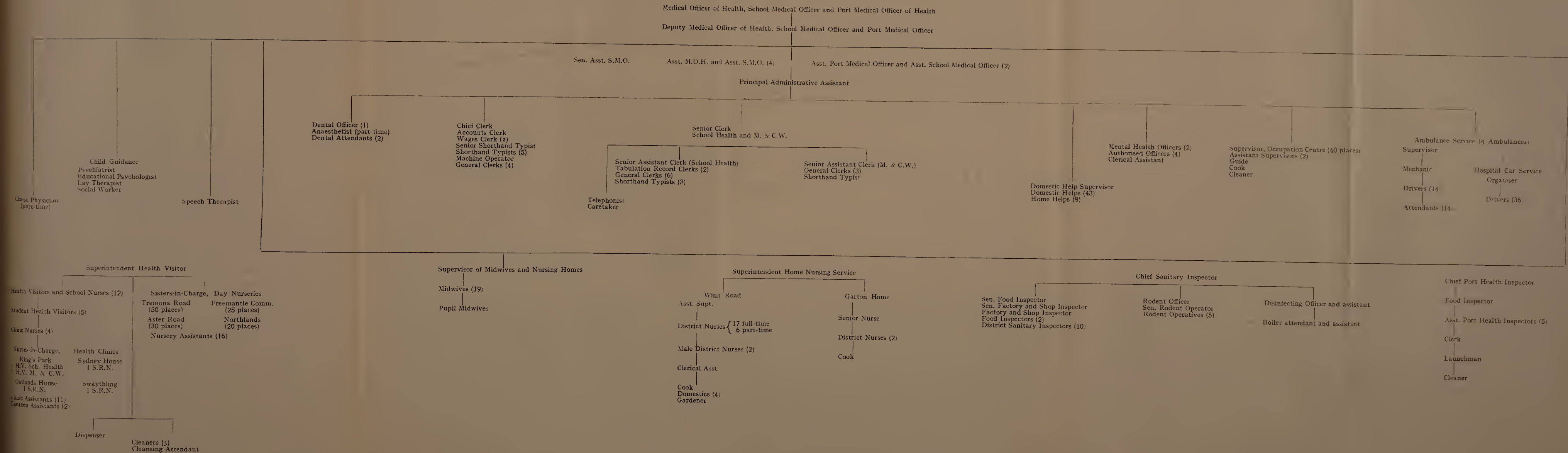
The Chest Physician gives 3/11th of his time to the Health Department.

Employed by Regional Hospital Board.


Senior Factories and Shops

Inspector	...	...	...	B. T. TANNER, CERT. R.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	...	Miss C. M. RITCHIE, S.R.N. (Retired 18th June, 1949). Miss E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. CERT. (Appointed 13th June 1949)
Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	...	Miss E. K. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	...	...	...	Miss M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mental Welfare Officer	...	...	...	Mrs. B. TREADGOLD, B.A.
Ambulance Supervisor	...	...	...	T. BARTLETT.
Hospital Car Service Organiser	...	...	...	Mrs. H. REES.
Principal Administrative Assistant	...	...	...	W. M. WATTS.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	G. A. LANE.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON — HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME



NOTE. — Figures in brackets show the present staff, not the full establishment.



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County Borough and Port of Southampton

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present for your information and consideration my nineteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the County Borough of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

The original arrangements made to carry out the obligations placed on the authority by the National Health Service Act, 1946, have continued during the past year. I have reported fully on each particular service in the body of the Report. No major difficulties have been experienced and generally speaking the various schemes have operated smoothly and efficiently.

In June I arranged with the Waterworks Engineer and Manager for a report to be sent to me at monthly intervals giving details of cases of sickness occurring amongst the employees attached to the Waterworks Department and for immediate information to be given where the nature of the illness was due to any acute intestinal condition. The value of such information in eliminating the possibility of contamination of the water supply will be readily appreciated.

With the rise in the national and local incidence rate for poliomyelitis the customary precautions were taken in July in arranging for the display of warning notices at bathing points on the river banks. A communication was also sent to the managers of cinemas in the town asking that special performances arranged for children should be discontinued. The medical practitioners

were asked to give early notification of cases where poliomyelitis was suspected. Further information on the outbreak will be found in the section of the report dealing with infectious diseases.

It is gratifying to be able to report for the first time that no case of diphtheria was notified during the year, and that for the third successive year no deaths occurred from this disease. The intensive efforts of the past 15 years in bringing diphtheria immunisation to the notice of parents are now bearing fruit.

In October arrangements were made, through the Ministry of National Insurance, to provide weekly returns showing the number of fresh sickness benefit claims lodged. The information given is recorded in graph form and provides a useful picture when considering morbidity statistics.

The erection of Swaythling Health Clinic will be completed at the end of the year, and arrangements have been made for the official opening ceremony to take place in January, 1950. The urgent need for clinic facilities at Swaythling has been realised for some considerable time, as this area includes a large Corporation housing site. In the past residents of the Swaythling area have had to travel some three miles to the main centre at King's Park Road. The new premises will provide accommodation for both the Maternity and Child Welfare, and School Health Sections of the department, with provision for dental treatment.

In the Council's scheme for the health services of Southampton, it was decided to divide the town into five areas served by five principal clinics. This scheme is now complete, with the exception of the Bitterne Park area where the land has been acquired.

The Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, places a duty upon Local Health Authorities to keep registers of, and empowers them to supervise

- (a) premises (referred to in the Act as day nurseries) in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days ; and
- (b) persons (referred to in the Act as daily minders) in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding six days.

Up to the 31st December, three applications had been received for registration.

During the year the Health Department lost the services of two of its officers — Miss C. M. Richie, Superintendent Health Visitor, and Mr. C. Birch, Senior Meat and Food Inspector, and I should like to place on record my thanks and appreciation for the loyal and valuable services rendered to the department by these two officers. Miss Richie retired in June, having completed almost 32 years service, while Mr. Birch retired in April with a total of approximately 37 years service to his credit.

As an appendix to the introduction to my Report for the year 1948, I reviewed some of the early developments of the Health Services in Southampton between 1850 and 1900. Next year I hope to include the second portion of this local history in my Annual Report.

The short article which follows this introduction is but a general account of the changes that have taken place in the national picture during the first fifty years of the present century.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health, Port and Public Health, Education, Children's, Housing and Welfare Services Committees, for the sympathetic and careful consideration which they have shown to my many suggestions and recommendations.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to all members of my staff for their loyal and competent service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

A HALF CENTURY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

by

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, SOUTHAMPTON.

Looking back through the years to the beginning of the present century, I have tried to portray in this short article the outstanding advances that have taken place in the field of preventive medicine.

Prevention and treatment of disease are so closely linked together in the practice of medicine that it is impossible to claim the credit for any particular achievement without acknowledging the collective contribution made by all branches of science.

The research workers, the clinicians and the medical administrators have together succeeded during the last 50 years in bringing about a marked improvement in the health and living conditions of the people.

Organised public health commenced about the middle of the nineteenth century. The main problems that required action at that time were the environmental conditions in our urban areas. The pioneers of the service therefore concentrated their efforts in procuring clean water supplies, proper sewage disposal, refuse collection and the control of epidemic diseases.

At the beginning of the present century, most of the urban areas in the country had been provided with these social amenities, and the public health service entered its second phase of development. It turned its attention to what are termed the personal health services.

Thus we see the beginnings of the maternity and child welfare service, school medical inspection and the campaigns to combat tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

As with all social reforms, there was keen opposition to the expenditure of money on this work. At the time it was not fully realised that the wealth of the country is the working capacity of its people, and maximum efficiency can only be obtained by those who enjoy a state of positive health.

In the early development of the maternity and child welfare service, a tribute must be paid to the voluntary organisations who initiated the work.

At this period, the deaths of infants under one year numbered more than 150 out of every 1,000 born. To-day the number has been reduced to 37 in Southampton.

Although the employment of women in unhealthy factories and workshops and their insanitary housing conditions contributed

to this high death rate, the main cause was the lamentable lack of knowledge by the mothers in infant care and nurture.

The first milk depot in this country was established by the St. Helen's Council, after the pattern of a centre started outside Paris by Dr. Dufour in 1895.

In 1907, the St. Pancras Council started a school for nursing mothers, which was the nucleus of what is known to-day as the health visiting and mothercraft services. This socio-medical work has saved tens of thousands of infants from a premature grave.

The deaths of mothers in child birth also caused great concern.

It was found that most of the deaths were due to septic conditions caused by insanitary conditions in the homes, interference by untrained and often dirty handywomen who acted as midwives. The legislators passed the first Midwives Act in 1902. This enactment required the better training of midwives, it created the Central Midwives Board, and it gave the Counties and County Boroughs authority to act as local supervisors of midwives working in their respective areas. These statutory controls have played an important part in the improved practice of midwifery which the mothers of this country enjoy at the present time.

The Factory Acts of the early nineteenth century, followed by the Education Act in 1870, were the seeds of future legislation which led to the formation of the school medical service in 1907. The Act passed in that year imposed an obligation on all Education Authorities to institute medical inspection of all children attending the elementary schools. It was, however, not until 1918 that the provision of clinics for the treatment of defects found at medical inspections became obligatory. Southampton Education Authority was early in the field in the establishment of their school health service, and throughout the 43 years has extended the service until to-day it is comprehensive in its extent and operation in providing facilities for the ascertainment and correction of practically all the physical defects found during medical inspections.

Speech therapy and child guidance clinics are two of the most recent developments.

The post-war day nurseries, the extended school meal service, and the provision of cod liver oil and vitamins have all contributed towards the present day improvement seen in the nutritional health and stature of the school child.

In reviewing the advances of preventive medicine during the present century, no story would be complete without mentioning some of the outstanding discoveries made by other branches of the profession.

Von Behring first introduced the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria in 1890, and was also responsible for the practice of immunisation as a means of prevention. To-day, the incidence and deaths from this dread disease have practically disappeared. In Southampton in 1935 there were 787 cases, whereas this year not a single case has been notified. Apart from the saving of suffering and the deaths from this disease, the financial saving to the rate-payers for this and other towns amounts to millions of pounds since immunisation became an effective weapon in the prevention of diphtheria. In 1900, there were 24 deaths from this disease in a child population of half the present-day figure.

In 1921, Bunting and Best, working in Canada, made a great contribution to medical science by their discovery of a substance they called insulin. The use of this extract in the treatment of diabetes has relieved and saved thousands of sufferers and permitted them to lead useful and normal lives.

The introduction of the sulphanilimide group of drugs, commonly called M and B (after May and Baker, the manufacturers of the early products in this country) has completely revolutionised the medical treatment of many of the acute infections. These substances were first used in connection with the dye industry. In 1935, Domagk showed that one of these compounds called Prontosil had a curative action on mice infected with certain germs commonly responsible for blood poisoning. In the following year, the clinical action of these compounds in the treatment of septic conditions on man was tried and found to be effective. Thus there came into use a group of drugs that had a wide application, for they proved to be an effective means of treating many of the septic infections, particularly pneumonia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, gonorrhoea and general blood poisoning. The fact that these life saving agents were first discovered by German scientists may be some small compensation for the deaths and destruction which their military machine caused during the two World Wars.

The discovery of penicillin in 1929 by Sir Alexander Fleming was the greatest medical discovery of the century. It was not, however, until 1940, that it was sufficiently perfected by Sir Howard Florey and used for therapeutic purposes. In the last war alone, the deaths from septic conditions would have been greatly increased had not Florey and his colleagues at Oxford taken this drug to America and induced the authorities there to produce penicillin on a large scale so that on D-day there was enough penicillin for every wounded man who needed it.

Sir Alexander Fleming, who was the Professor of Bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital, observed that there was a growth of mould

on one of his culture plates which he had placed near a window. He noticed that around this mould the colonies of certain germs had failed to grow, because there appeared to be an inhibitory action produced by the mould. Never were the words of Pasteur, written in 1889, more applicable than in this case when he said: "In the fields of observation, chance never fails the mind which is prepared." Fortunately, Sir Alexander Fleming was prepared, for he had the knowledge and experience to realise the significance of this phenomena, and mankind throughout the world has been thus saved great suffering.

In the period before the first World War, concerted effort was being made to tackle tuberculosis, described by John Bunyan as "Captain of the Men of Death." During the last 50 years, tuberculosis has fallen from the position of chief killer, with a death rate of 190 per 100,000, to that of fourth on the list, with a death rate of 55 per 100,000. Although many forms of medical and surgical treatment have been improved upon during recent years, the main claim for the reduction in this incidence must be given to the public health service. The establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries in 1912, the provision of sanatoria, the more recent allowances and extra nourishment have played their respective parts in reducing the incidence and deaths from this disease. The follow-up of contacts, the abatement of overcrowding, and the clearing away before the war of many of the hovels, were all material factors in this campaign.

Tuberculous meningitis which, up to a few years ago, had a death rate of 100 per cent. shows some encouraging response to treatment by a drug called streptomycin, discovered by Dr. Selmann M. Waksman, of the Rutgers University, New Jersey, U.S.A. Although it is too early to predict its future use, there are indications that at least 25 per cent. of these cases of meningitis respond to treatment. Some cases of acute pulmonary tuberculosis also show hopeful results when treated by this new compound. Scientists are continually improving on the original material by getting rid of some of its toxic effects, and it is hoped that within a measurable distance medical science will have a means of eradicating this scourge to mankind.

A form of immunisation against tuberculosis, which has been used extensively in Scandinavian countries, is at present undergoing a trial in this country. The material is known as B.C.G. The Scandinavian claims for the prevention of infection by these inoculations give encouragement that eventually we shall have a means of preventing tuberculosis, but it is a little premature until the results of these investigations are obtained to be too dogmatic about its future use.

In this short review it is impossible to touch more than the fringe of the advances made in preventive medicine during the past 50 years. Space will not allow me to tell of the fight against venereal diseases, the control of typhoid and other major infections, or of the changes that have taken place in the medical structure of this country under the National Health Service Act of 1946. One can, however, state categorically that the living conditions of the people, the health of the infant, the child, and the mother are to-day far and away above that which prevailed at the beginning of the present century.

Public health has changed society, it has changed its age constitution, it has abolished very broadly infectious diseases, and it has removed the more obvious causes of ill health and death. The battles against cholera, plague, smallpox and diphtheria have been won, and, although the problems of certain virus infections such as poliomyelitis and influenza are still unsolved, it is hoped that within a measurable distance of time a solution will also be found for the prevention and cure of these conditions.

**GENERAL PROVISION
OF HEALTH SERVICES
AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA**



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Hospitals provided (administered by the Regional Hospital Board)

A. (1) BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL (451 beds)				
(2) SOUTHAMPTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM				
Beds provided for infectious cases	...	...	...	108
Cots provided for infectious cases	...	...	...	28
Beds provided for tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	160
TOTAL (beds and cots)				296
(3) ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL (290 beds)				
(4) SOUTHAMPTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (63 beds)				
(5) EYE HOSPITAL (32 beds)				

B. (1) TUBERCULOSIS*

One hundred and sixty beds are available for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis in pavilions set aside for this purpose at the Southampton Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium.

(2) MATERNITY

A Maternity Unit* of 54 beds and 54 cots is attached to the Borough General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities

A detailed report on the ambulance service provided by the local health authority will be found on page 73.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the Local Authority :—

Maternity Centres and Infant Clinics :—

Health Centre, King's Park Road.

Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.

Oatlands House, Winchester Road.

Welfare Centres :—

Health Centre, King's Park Road.
 Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.
 Oatlands House, Winchester Road.
 Bitterne Park Welfare Centre, Cobden Avenue.
 St. Albans Welfare Centre, Burgess Road.
 St. Denys Welfare Centre, St. Denys Road.
 Sholing Welfare Centre, Cranbury Road.

*Tuberculosis Dispensaries :—

Health Centre, King's Park Road.
 Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.

School Clinics (see School Health Service Report) :—

Health Centre, King's Park Road.
 Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue.
 Oatlands House, Winchester Road.
 Bassett Green School (Branch).
 Shirley Warren School (Branch).
 St. John's School (Branch).
 Aldermoor School (Branch).
 Cardigan Road Dental Clinic.

* Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases :—

Cardigan Road (Males).
 Health Centre, King's Park Road (Females).
 Southampton New Docks (Males).
 Southampton Old Docks (Males).
 Borough Hospital (In-Patients).

Note.—Services marked * are administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

Professional Nursing in the Home

(a) GENERAL

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, nursing was provided by the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses Institute. Following the introduction of the National Health Act, 1946, the staff and premises of the voluntary organisation were taken over by the Health Department, and operated under the title of Home Nursing Service. Particulars of the work carried out during the year will be found on page 62.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases are removed to the Southampton Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment where proper isolation or adequate nursing arrangements cannot be provided in their homes. Cases of measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, and other diseases coming to the knowledge of the department are visited by the Health Visitors, and, if necessary, removed to hospital. Disinfection is carried out at the home after removal or recovery of cases, and the bedding and other articles removed to the West Quay Disinfecting Station.

Midwives

The number of midwives practising in the area during the year was 56 — 6 Maternity Unit, 22 Nursing Homes, 28 District — all of whom are certificated midwives.

A Municipal Midwifery Service was commenced on the 30th July, 1937. Present staff, one supervisor and 20 midwives.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

The number of registered Nursing Homes at the present time is 15.

Chemical Work

The chemical work is carried out by the Public Analyst in the Borough Laboratory.

Bacteriological Examinations

Bacteriological examinations are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory established by the Medical Research Council at the Health Centre, King's Park Road.

Legislation in Force

LOCAL ACTS DEALING WITH SANITARY MATTERS :

The Southampton Improvement Act, 1844. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1910. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1931. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1937.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, except Part IV. Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS.

Common Lodging Houses ; Seamen's Lodging Houses ; Houses let in Lodgings ; Slaughter-houses ; New Streets and Buildings ; Drainage of existing houses ; Tents, vans, sheds, or other similar structures ; For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for prevention of keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health ; Spitting in public places ; Offensive Trades ; Supervision and control of hairdressers' premises.

MORTUARY

A Mortuary opened on the 4th February, 1936, situated adjoining the Disinfecting Station at West Quay, is well equipped and of modern design.

A full description of this building was given in my Annual Report for the year 1935.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

The following particulars have been kindly supplied by the Waterwork's Engineer :—

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION WATERWORKS

The statutory area of supply of the Corporation's Water Undertaking extends to 220 square miles, and includes, in addition to a large country district, the Boroughs of Southampton, Eastleigh and Romsey.

The Corporation also affords supplies in bulk to the parish of Owslebury in the Winchester Rural District and to the parishes of Bramshaw and Minstead in the New Forest Rural District.

The present supply is derived from wells in the upper chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury, and from the River Itchen at Otterbourne. The supply from the River Itchen is a recent development of the undertaking and was first brought into use in June, 1942. The first instalment of the Works of the River Itchen Supply have been designed to produce a supply of 3,500,000 gallons a day, and the Ministry of Health has just authorised the construction of the second instalment of the Works which will bring the supply available from the River Itchen up to 7,000,000 gallons a day. The new works will be completed in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years time. The Corporation has power to abstract a total quantity of 10,000,000 gallons a day from the River Itchen, so there is ample water available for the immediate further development of the town's water supply.

(a) The Water from the Corporation's wells is a typical chalk water, clear and bright in appearance, free from solid matter in suspension, and having a natural total hardness of about 230 parts per million. The water is softened by means of the "lime" process and sterilised by means of the "chloramine" process before being pumped into supply.

(b) The water from the River Itchen is of a similar character to the water from the Corporation's Wells, and of about the same degree of hardness, but is subject to certain variations in quality depending on local weather and other conditions. The water receives an initial dose of chlorine on being drawn from the river, and is then pumped up to combined purification and softening works. The water passes through a series of tanks where sedimentation, assisted by the addition of sulphate of alumina, and softening by the addition of lime, take place. After the sedimentation and softening process is completed, a dose of sodium hexametaphosphate (calgon) is added to prevent after-precipitation in the mains and pipes and, at times, activated carbon is added to remove river "tastes." The water is then filtered through rapid gravity sand filters and finally receives a dose of "chloramine" before being pumped into supply.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the various sources of supply and submitted to bacteriological examination. The following table shows the number of samples taken from each source and the results of the examination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days, 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100 ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne :							
Well ...	32	18	1	2	11	Nil	Nil
Treated ...	52	51	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford :—							
Well ...	31	13	8	4	6	Nil	Nil
Treated ...	52	49	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury :—							
Well ...	37	26	4	2	4	1	Nil
Treated ...	57	56	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen:—							
River ...	52	1	Nil	Nil	5	38	8
Treated ...	55	51	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution System ...	156	155	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) During the year ended 31st March, 1950, the average daily consumption throughout the Corporation's Area of Supply (including bulk supplies) was 12,979,000 gallons. This is an increase of 100,000 gallons a day as compared with the consumption during the previous year. July, 1949, was the month in which the greatest quantity of water was used, when the average daily rate during the month amounted to 14,285,000 gallons; and on the 28th June, 1949, the heaviest day's consumption during the year occurred, when the quantity amounted to 16,590,000 gallons. The estimated population within the Corporation's Water Limits is about 311,000 persons.

The following information is included in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

- (i) (a) The quality of the water has been satisfactory.
(b) The quantity of the water has been satisfactory.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations of the raw water are made once a fortnight and of the treated water once a week. The number of examinations and the results obtained are shown in the Table on the preceding page.
- (iii) The water has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the chloramine process before being pumped into supply.
- (v) The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 47,871, but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 178,800 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies.
 - (a) Number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains 47,871.
 - (b) Number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes—Nil.



VITAL STATISTICS

**BIRTHS, DEATHS
AND
INFANTILE MORTALITY**

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS—

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	1,633	1,540	3,173
Illegitimate	...	...	...	111	115	226
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,744	1,655	3,399
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	18.79
Number of Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	103

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	2,107
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.65

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births	...	...	...	...	1.47
Per thousand total births	...	...	...	...	1.43
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth					5

Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births	...	128
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	37.66
Neonatal Death Rate	...	24.71

Marriages—

Number of marriages	...	1,616
Marriage Rate	...	17.86

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	78
Rate per 100,000 population	...	43.11

Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	8
Rate per 100,000 population	...	4.42

POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1949	...	180,930
--	-----	---------

BIRTHS

The total number of births occurring among residents of the Borough was 3,399 as compared with 3,706 in the previous year. The actual number of births registered in the Borough was 3,707 of which 402 were non-resident.

The birth-rate was 18.79 which is a decrease of 1.93 compared with the previous year. The birth-rate in 1948 was 20.72.

The excess of births over deaths was 1,292.

Of the total of 3,399 births, 1,744 were males and 1,655 females.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 226, of which 111 were males and 115 females.

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health in writing of such birth within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

DEATHS

The death-rate of the County Borough for the year was 11.65 per 1,000 of the population, being an increase of 0.41 compared with the previous year.

The total deaths registered in the Borough amounted to 2,107, of which 293 were non-residents. Three hundred and forty-seven deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts in England and Wales.

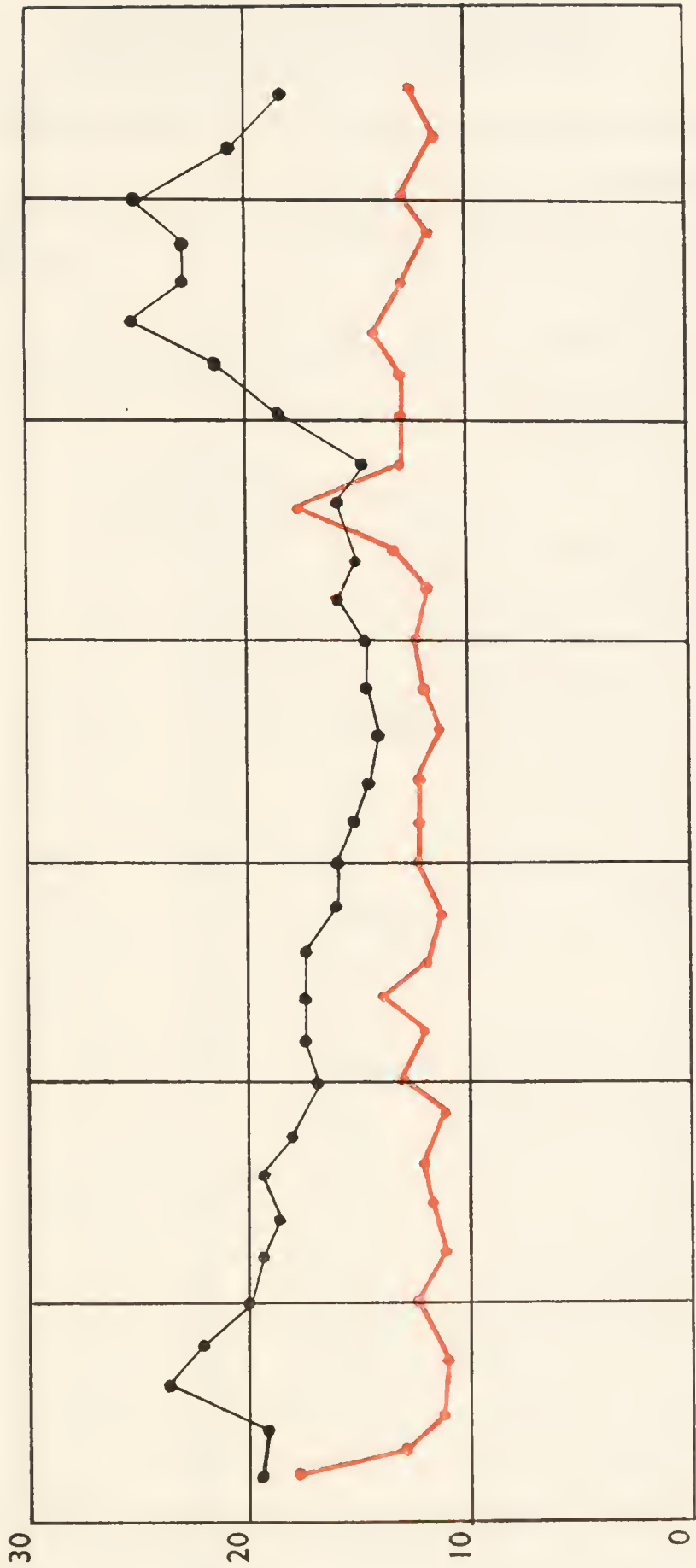
Of the 2,107 deaths registered in the Borough, 805, equal to 38.2 per cent., occurred in Public Institutions.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

1918-1949

Rate per
1,000

1918-1922 1923-1927 1928-1932 1933-1937 1938-1942 1943-1947 1948-1949



Births —●—
Deaths●.....

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH				MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers			—	—	—
2.	Cerebro Spinal Fever			—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever			—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough			3	2	5
5.	Diphtheria			—	—	—
6.	T.B. of Resp. System			57	21	78
7.	Other forms of T.B.			5	3	8
8.	Syphilitic Diseases			10	5	15
9.	Influenza			13	5	18
10.	Measles			2	—	2
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio Encephalitis			3	2	5
12.	Acute Inf. Encephalitis			—	—	—
13.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity ... } Oesophagus (M) ... } Uterus (F) ... }			20	19	39
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum			34	23	57
15.	Cancer of Breast			—	31	31
16.	Cancer of all other sites			129	90	219
17.	Diabetes			2	3	5
18.	Intra. Vascular Lesions			108	140	248
19.	Heart Disease			310	303	613
20.	Other Disease of Circulatory System			44	49	93
21.	Bronchitis			79	26	105
22.	Pneumonia			59	33	92
23.	Other Resp. Disorders			16	9	25
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum			8	4	12
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years			7	6	13
26.	Appendicitis			3	5	8
27.	Other Digestive Disorders			9	17	26
28.	Nephritis			44	46	90
29.	Puerperal Sepsis			—	2	2
30.	Other Maternal Causes			—	3	3
31.	Premature Birth			26	19	45
32.	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases			25	17	42
33.	Suicide			19	9	28
34.	Road Traffic Accidents			13	5	18
35.	Other Violent Causes			18	16	34
36.	All other Causes			70	58	128
TOTALS ...				1,136	971	2,107

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year was 128, consisting of :—

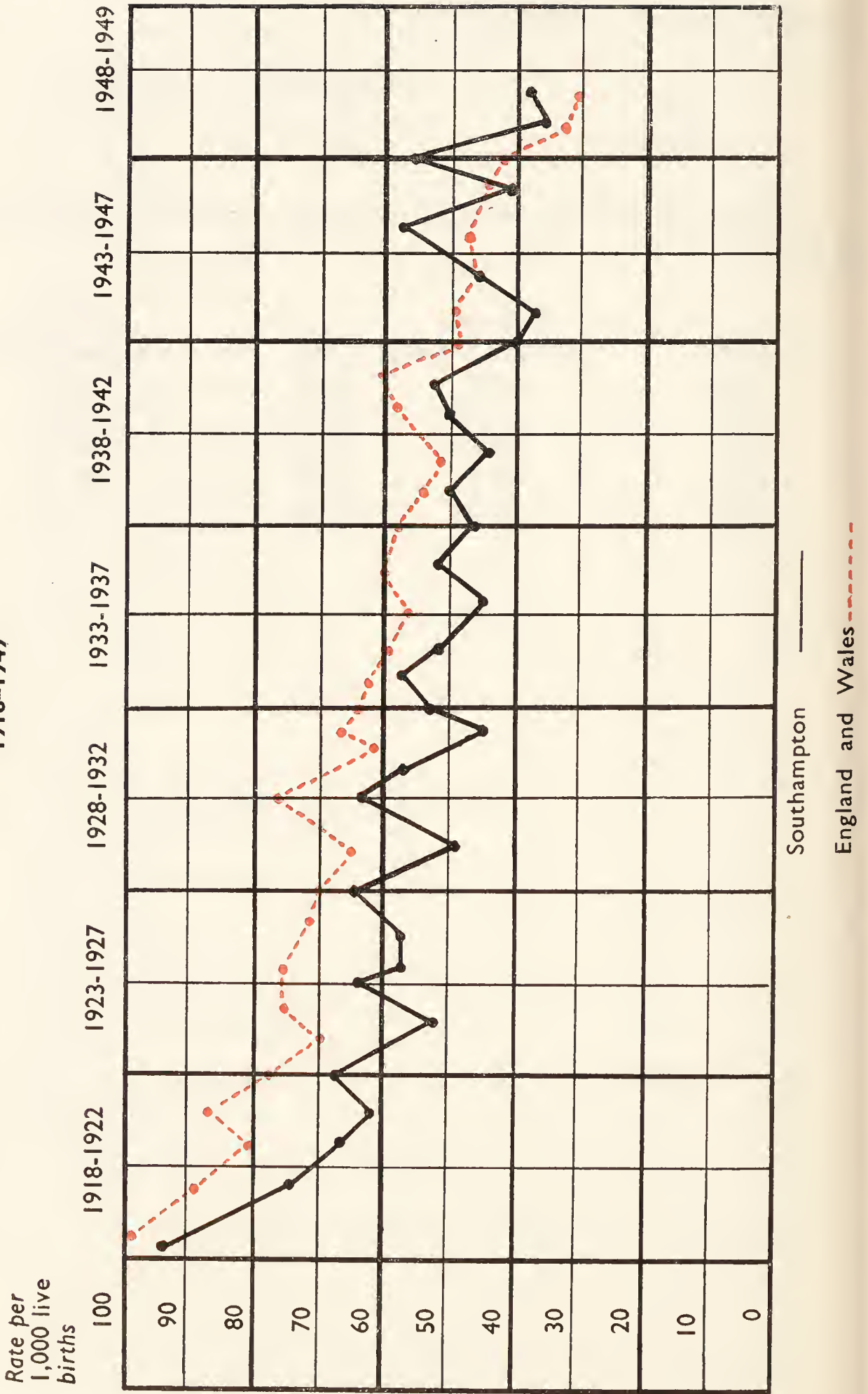
			Legitimate	Illegitimate
Male ...	...	...	75	5
Female	...	...	45	3

During the last ten years the infantile mortality rate has been as follows :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Year</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>
1940	...	50.6	1945	...	56.09
1941	...	52.15	1946	...	41.07
1942	...	40.86	1947	...	53.35
1943	...	38.9	1948	...	36.16
1944	...	46.36	1949	...	37.66

INFANTILE MORTALITY

1918-1949



NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES



FOOD POISONING

Fifteen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, in twelve different households. No large outbreak occurred.

One notified case was a boy of four years old, admitted to hospital suffering from abdominal pain. He was found to be infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium*. Investigation at the house revealed no illness among contacts there, but examinations showed that another child was infected. The mother also excreted the organism for a short period, without symptoms. Duck eggs were thought to be the source of infection but eggs cultured yielded no growth of *Salmonella typhi-murium*.

Another case was a man of 44 years who suffered from abdominal pain and diarrhoea, the onset being acute. He was nursed at home. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was isolated from his stools, and also from his wife and two of six children. Only the man had any symptoms. Again a duck egg was thought to be responsible, but no proof was obtained.

Two other cases infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium* were detected in a house shared by two families and their lodgers, nine individuals in all. Two children of the first family and the mother of the second family also excreted the organism. The two lodgers infected, the only ones with any symptoms, were removed to hospital. No particular food could be incriminated.

A child of eight months who had suffered from recurrent gastro-enteritis for some months was found during her third stay at the Children's Hospital to be infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium*. Another child, one of twelve contacts at home, excreted the organism for a short period. Pet rabbits were not found to be infected.

A man of 54 years, who had been confined to bed for eight weeks as a result of an accident, experienced diarrhoea and vomiting after eating strawberries. His diet otherwise had been mostly milk. He was admitted to hospital and six days after his admission was found to be excreting *Salmonella typhi-murium*. No contacts at home were infected and there was no evidence at the home of infestation with rodents.

All five persons in one house became suddenly ill about eight hours after partaking of a meal in which cockles were served. Only two cases were notified. A heavy growth of *Proteus morgani* was isolated from the faeces of all five individuals. No cockles of the suspected batch could be obtained, but *Proteus morgani* was isolated

from cockles obtained later from the beds at Fawley, from which the suspected cockles had been taken. Presumptive coliform bacilli were present in three out of eight tubes inoculated with cockles at the laboratory. Sixty per cent. cleanliness is regarded as a satisfactory standard, in the absence of other data. Shellfish Regulations prohibit the sale of shellfish from the area mentioned, and shopkeepers have been reminded of the prohibition.

Investigations made into the other seven cases revealed no causative organism, and no foodstuff could be found responsible. Two of the cases were man and wife, the children in the house not being affected. The other five were in different dwellings and the illnesses were not proved to be food poisoning.

INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEASLES CASES IN SOUTHAMPTON

November, 1948 to February, 1949

An increase in the number of notified cases of measles was observed in the early part of November, 1948, and appeared to affect Southampton alone, but, in the middle of December increased notification was found in Portsmouth. At the end of January, 1949, the incidence spread to Gosport and Fareham, and during the week ended 12th February, 1949, the peak was reached in those areas: there were 346 cases notified in Gosport, 129 in Fareham and 5 in Portsmouth.

There was no other significant increase in the remaining parts of the County, including the County Borough of Bournemouth.

There are no recorded deaths from this disease in Southampton. The following tables have been prepared to show the distribution in age groups and in the various wards of the town:

TABLE A
AGE GROUPS

Week ended	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	Age unknown	Total
1948									
n November	1	14	13	56	1	—	2	—	87
n November	2	23	25	42	—	—	—	—	92
n November	5	40	21	28	—	—	1	—	95
n November	2	35	29	27	—	—	—	1	94
n December	2	25	30	50	1	—	—	—	108
n December	5	33	37	77	—	—	1	—	153
n December	1	31	35	95	1	—	2	—	165
n December	11	65	64	144	4	1	1	—	290
1949									
n January ...	9	73	82	128	4	3	2	—	301
n January	7	82	91	159	4	3	4	—	350
n January	11	84	94	73	3	6	3	—	274
d January	9	90	149	84	3	4	2	—	341
n January	6	64	61	108	3	2	7	—	251
n February	8	75	92	113	1	—	—	—	289
n February	10	86	100	100	5	1	1	—	303
n February	13	78	45	49	2	2	3	—	192
n February	13	50	69	43	4	—	—	—	179
al Males ...	55	455	525	710	13	7	14	1	1,779
al Females	60	493	512	666	23	15	15	—	1,785
al Males and females ...	115	948	1,037	1,376	36	22	29	1	3,564

TABLE B

WARDS

*Total Notified Cases of Measles in each Municipal Ward
(From 1st November, 1948, to 26th February, 1949)*

Town	...	...	...	...	42
St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	65
Northam	...	...	...	...	103
Trinity	...	...	...	...	85
Newtown	...	...	...	...	134
All Saints	...	...	...	...	76
Bevois	...	...	...	...	121
Banister	...	...	...	...	103
Freemantle	...	...	...	...	102
Millbrook	...	...	...	...	187
Shirley	...	...	...	...	382
Portswood	...	...	...	...	192
St. Denys	...	...	...	...	137
Bitterne and Pear Tree	...	...	...	...	273
Bitterne and Sholing	...	...	...	...	836
Woolston	...	...	...	...	247
St. Nicholas	...	...	...	...	479
TOTAL				...	<hr/> 3,564 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Notifications received during the year :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	144
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	14
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	...	...	...	...	...	37*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	—
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	139
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2,573
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	456
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	15
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	156
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	25
						—
						3,621
						—

*Includes one temporary resident (home address in Birmingham).

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES

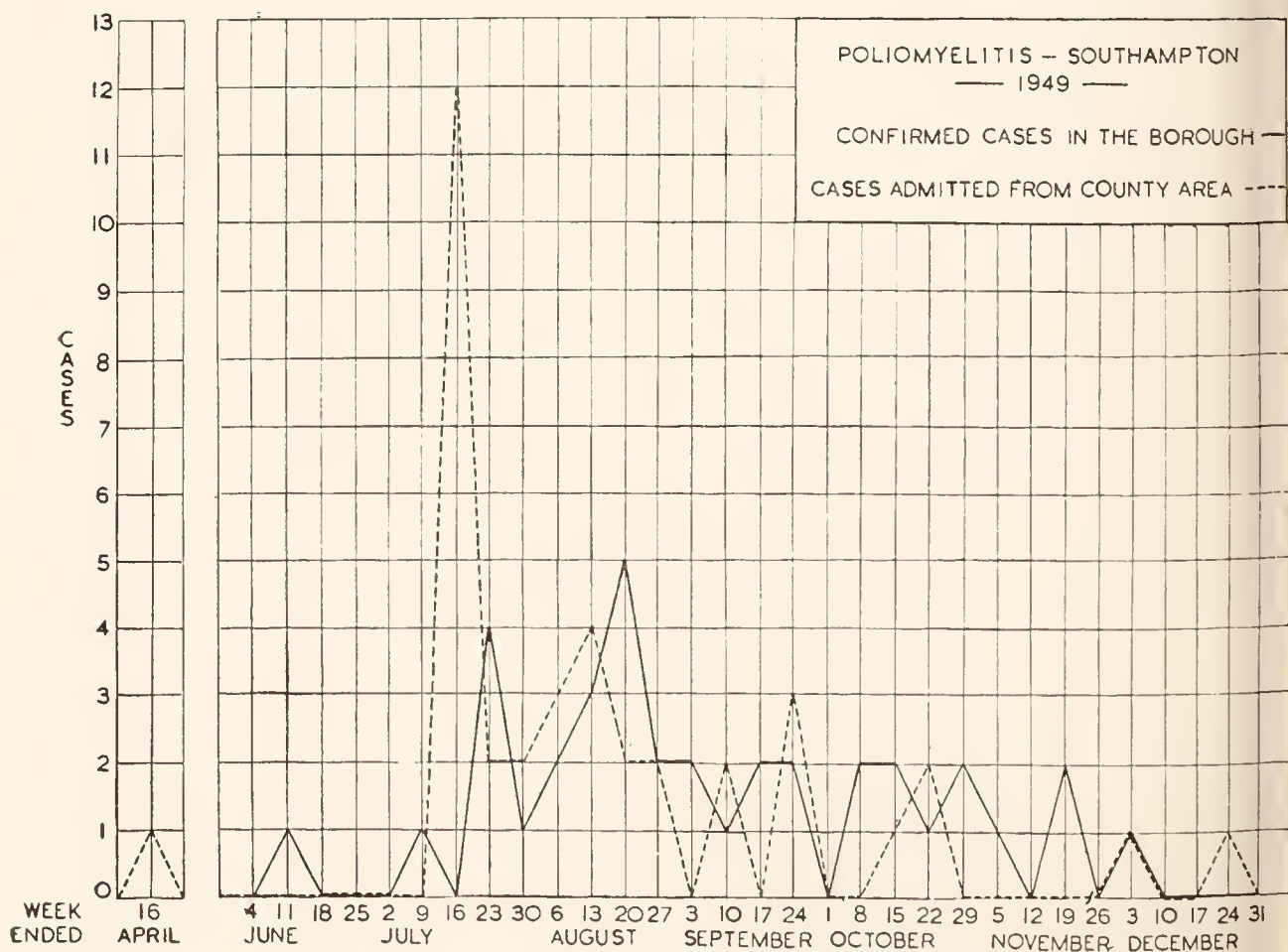
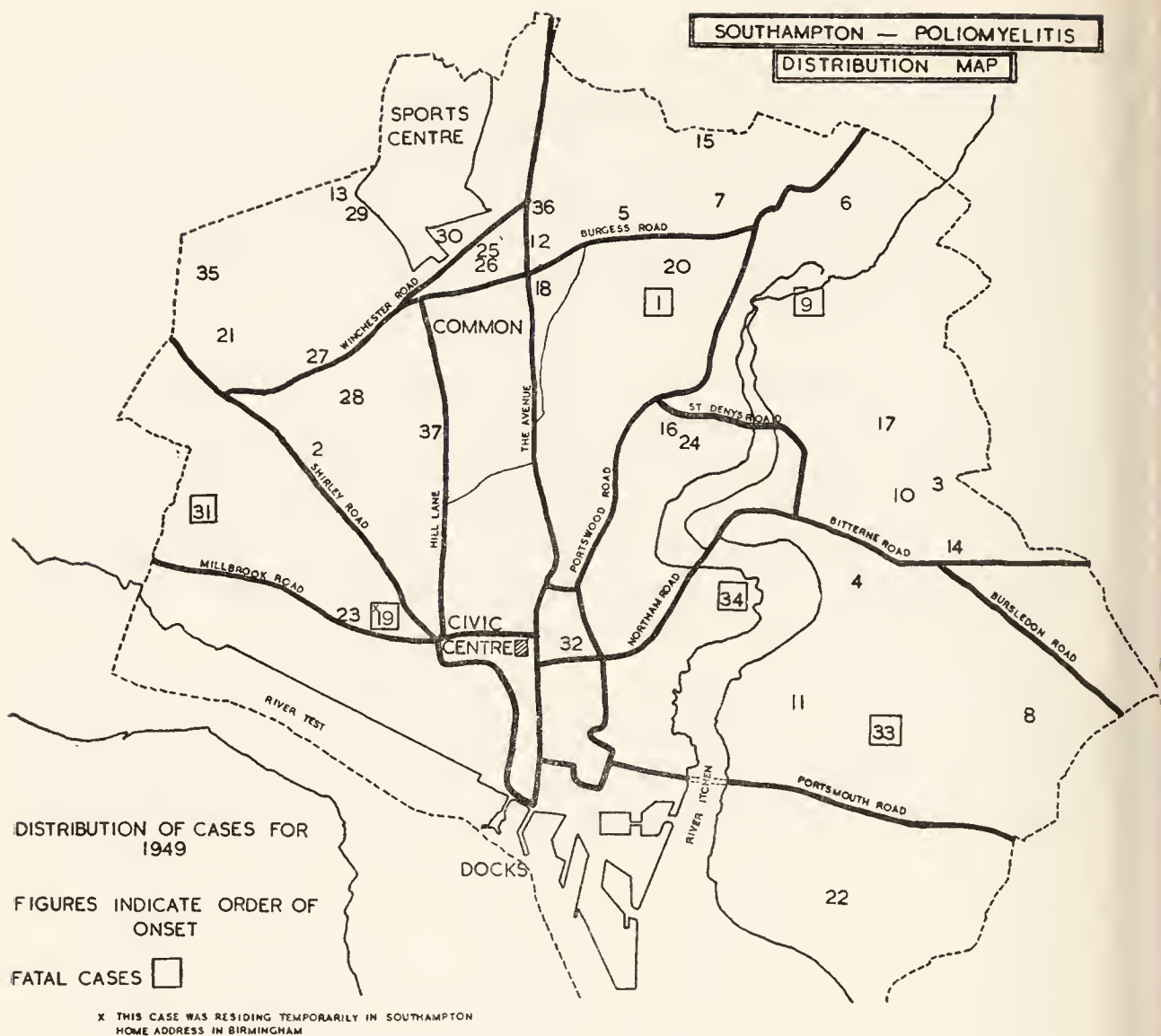
DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified												Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward												Total Cases	Total Cases Admitted to Isolation Hospital																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	At Ages—Years							Town					St. Mary's					Northam					Trinity					Newtown					All Saints					Bevois					Banister					Freemantle					Millbrook					Shirley					Portswood					St. Denys					Bitterne & Pear Tree					Bitterne & Sholing					Woolston					St. Nicholas																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Scarlet Fever</

POLIOMYELITIS

The accompanying map shows the distribution of the 37 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis in Southampton during the year. Six of the cases were fatal, but of these one was a Birmingham resident who was ill on arrival in Southampton.

The weekly incidence of cases is shown on the first graph. The graph also shows the number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital in Southampton from neighbouring parts of the County. The second graph shows the total number of confirmed cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough and adjoining parts of the County during the summer months of 1947, 1948 and 1949. The age distribution is also given.

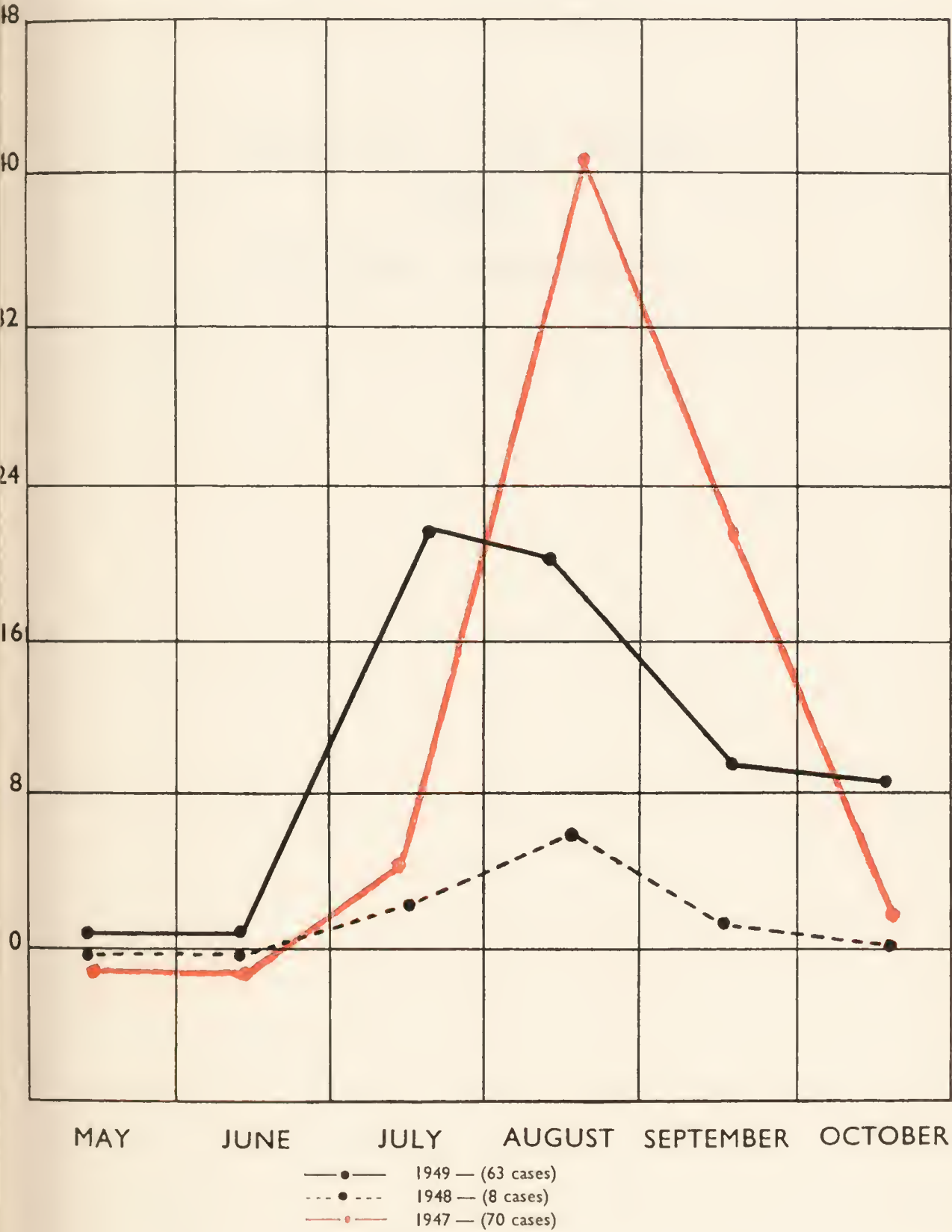
In Southampton the first case was notified early in June, followed by six cases in July. In August twelve cases and in September seven cases were notified. In the last quarter of the year, eleven cases were notified, not more than two in any one week.



POLIOMYELITIS

Graph showing the number of definite cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis admitted to Isolation Hospital from the Borough and the County area during May—October for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949.

Number of Cases



AGE DISTRIBUTION

1947

Years	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-	Total
May ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
June ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
July ...	0	1	1	1	1	4
August ...	8	15	13	4	1	41
September ...	6	5	5	5	1	22
October ...	2	1	0	0	0	3
	16	22	19	10	3	70

1949

Years	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-	Total
May ...	0	1	0	0	0	1
June ...	0	1	0	0	0	1
July ...	7	8	2	5	0	22
August ...	4	7	7	1	1	20
September ...	3	4	1	2	0	10
October ...	4	2	2	0	1	9
	18	23	12	8	2	63



**CARE OF MOTHERS
AND
YOUNG CHILDREN**



REPORT ON
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
DENTAL SERVICE

Owing to the extreme shortage of staff, only restricted facilities are available at the present time for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years of age. This treatment is mainly confined to the relieving of acute abscesses, etc.

The shortage of dental officers has made it necessary as a temporary measure to close Oatlands House Dental Clinic, and as the X-ray apparatus is installed at that Clinic, there are at present no facilities for undertaking X-ray examinations. No arrangements exist for the supply of dentures.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

		Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	142	142	113	113
Children under five	...	380	305	305	305

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	300	—	103	16	1	—	18	—	—	—
Children under five ...	882	—	403	3	—	—	21	—	—	—

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

MIDWIFERY

(a) MIDWIVES ACTS. 1902-1936

During the year 57 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Borough Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service. The supervision of municipal and private district midwives is carried out by the Supervisor of Midwives appointed by the Council. The number of routine inspections made during the year was 69.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a Home Nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the home of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature. Eight midwives were disinfected at home during the year, following contact with cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Notifications received by the Local Supervising Authority, and visits made in connection with midwifery work during the year, were as follows :

Notifications—

Intention to practise ...	...	...	...	...	57
Sending for medical aid ...	...	...	...	...	332
Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	32
Artificial feeding ...	...	...	...	...	70
Death of infant ...	...	...	...	...	9
Contact with infectious disease ...	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	11
Laying out dead bodies ...	...	...	...	...	9

Visits—

By Inspector of Midwives—

Routine Inspection of Midwives	...	...	69
Routine Inspection of Maternity Homes	...	...	73

By Inspector and Health Visitors—

Special visits of enquiry	853
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----

The following are details of notification forms issued by Midwives requesting attendance of medical aid :—

					Mother	Child
Ante-natal—						
Referred to private practitioners	...	...	...	...	283	
Referred to Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	49	
Albuminaria	...	...	...	...	12	
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	36	
Ante-Partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	11	
Unsatisfactory general condition	...	...	...	...	53	
Presentation	...	...	...	...	23	
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	5	
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	...	4	
Labour—						
Delivery	...	...	...	...	1	
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	10	
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	59	
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	7	
Breech and footling	...	...	...	...	5	
Prolonged labour	...	...	...	...	32	
Feebleness and prematurity	...	...	...	...		18
Puerperium—						
Rise in temperature	...	...	...	...	16	
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	6	
Eyes	...	...	...	...		11
Post-natal—						
Unsatisfactory general condition	...	...	...	...	6	17

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year :

	Domiciliary		Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	1,066	148	—	—	1,066	148
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees, etc.	—	—	1,335	40	1,335	40
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	155	36	350	567	505	603
TOTALS ...	1,221	184	1,685	607	2,906	791

(b) MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 20 midwives employed under the municipal midwifery service, this number being the full establishment approved by the Council.

During the year, one midwife was approved by the Central Midwives Board as a midwifery teacher, and this increased the number of municipal midwifery teachers for the district to four. Twelve pupils were received for a three months' period from the training school attached to the Royal County Hospital, Winchester, and all were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

It was possible during the year to rehouse those midwives who were still living in furnished apartments, and every midwife now employed under the service is either living in her own house or flat, or is sharing such accommodation with another midwife. This has resulted in a very necessary improvement in the working arrangements of the service, as often in the past, great inconvenience has been caused to the householder by the many telephone enquiries, visits of patients and irregular hours of the midwife.

The arrangements made during 1948 with a local hire-service firm for taxis to be supplied as a priority for the conveyance of municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. have continued throughout the year. The

expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is of great assistance to the midwife when called to an emergency case at night, and particularly so, where it is necessary to convey the heavy gas and air apparatus to the patient's home.

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives :

Cases attended :

Maternity	148	}	1,214
Midwifery	1,066		

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid :

Ante-natal	129	}	301
Delivery	...	...	...	77
Post-natal and infants	...	...	...	95

Deaths	...	...	...	...	—
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	24
Laying out a dead body	...	...	...	...	4
Contact with infectious disease	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	43

Number of cases of—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	8
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	7
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	22
Neo-natal deaths	...	...	...	...	9

Number of patients removed to hospital 56

As in previous years, the municipal midwives have been in regular attendance at the established ante-natal clinics, and, in addition, special ante-natal sessions have been held at the three Health Centres, at which the midwives have been able to carry out routine treatment and give help and advice to their own cases.

The pupil midwives received by the municipal midwifery teachers have also attended in order to obtain practical experience of clinic methods and administration.

(c) GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife attending the case. The patient's acceptance must first be obtained, and she is then examined, either by a doctor at the ante-natal clinic or by her own medical practitioner. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus, from and to the midwife's residence, is required to be undertaken by the patient, as it is impossible for the midwife to carry the apparatus on her bicycle. For emergency use at night, however, the position is not so difficult, as the midwife is conveyed to the case by taxi.

The number of sets of gas and air analgesia apparatus in use during the year for domiciliary confinements was 15. Courses for the training of midwives in the use of the apparatus have been held at the Borough General Hospital, and at the end of the year all of the municipal midwives had become qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 661, as compared with 212 cases in 1948 and 44 cases in 1947. The figure of 661 represents 47 per cent. of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year, and it would appear that the nervousness with mothers concerning analgesia has now been overcome in the majority of cases. Demonstrations showing the gas and air apparatus in use, have been given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, and there is no doubt that these demonstrations have been largely responsible for the great increase in the number of requests from mothers for the use of analgesia at their confinements.

MOTHERCRAFT

Mothercraft classes have been held during alternate weeks throughout the year at the Health Centre, King's Park Road (on Thursdays), and at Oatlands House, Winchester Road (on Mondays). In addition, classes were commenced at Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue, on the 17th August, and these have been continued on alternate Wednesdays. The classes are restricted to women having their first babies, but are not limited, however, to those who are to be attended by a municipal midwife, and those who are being confined in the Maternity Unit or in a private nursing home, or who have engaged a private midwife, may also attend.

Attendances—

The Health Centre, King's Park Road	...	...	706
Oatlands House, Winchester Road	...	...	432
Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue	...	...	80
			<hr/>
			1,218
			<hr/>

The great increase in the total attendances at the classes during the year over the corresponding figure for 1948, which was 474, is most encouraging. Many mothers who have benefited from the classes, have recommended them to others, and the attendances on some occasions has been such that difficulty has been experienced in accommodating everyone. All who have attended have shown a very keen interest, and many have expressed their appreciation of the knowledge to be gained at the classes.

Amongst the subjects covered during the year has been the important one of gas and air analgesia. Demonstrations showing the apparatus in use have been given, and to these, by helping to allay the natural fear of analgesia which has prevailed in the past, can be attributed most of the large number of requests for analgesia received during the year.

Ante-natal, post-natal and relaxation exercises have been given regularly, from which those taking part have derived very great benefit.

NURSING HOMES

Quarterly inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory. In one case, however, an order was made cancelling the registration of the home, but on an appeal being made by the proprietor, this order was disallowed by the magistrates.

The following are details of nursing home registrations :

1.	<i>Number of Homes</i>		<i>No. of beds provided for : Maternity Other Total Cases Cases</i>		
Homes first registered during the year ...	—		—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year ...	3		12	2	14
Homes registered at end of year ...	15		70	63	133
<hr/>					
2.					
Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...					1
Number of appeals against such orders ...					1
Number of cases in which such orders have been—					
(a) Confirmed on appeal ...					—
(b) Disallowed ...					1

3.

Number of applications for exemption from registration ... —
 Number of cases for exemption—

(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

4.

Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives 73

BIRTHS

The number of births notified in the area during the year, under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications, was as follows :

(a) Live births	...	...	...	3,369
(b) Stillbirths	...	...	...	92
(c) Total	...	...	...	<u>3,461</u>

PREMATURE INFANTS

All infants weighing up to 5½ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied by the department, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year :

(a) Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area :	(i) Born at home	...	65
	(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home	...	46
(b) Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not)			

		Born at home						Grand Total
		Nursed entirely at home						
		Trans- ferred to hospital	Died in first 24 hrs	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Sur- vived 28 days	Total	
Under 3 lbs	...	2	3	—	—	—	3	5
3-4 lbs	...	5	—	—	—	2	2	7
4-5½ lbs	...	4	—	—	—	49	49	53
TOTAL	...	11	3	—	—	51	54	65
		Born in private Nursing Homes						
		Nursed entirely in Homes						
		—	—	—	—	1	1		1
Under 3 lbs	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
3-4 lbs	...	—	—	1	—	2	3	3
4-5½ lbs	...	—	1	—	—	16	17	17
TOTAL	...	—	1	1	—	19	21	21
		Born in Hospitals						
		...	12	3	—	—	15	
		...	3	—	1	3	7	
Under 3 lbs	...	...	12	3	—	—	15	
3-4 lbs	...	...	3	—	1	3	7	
4-5½ lbs	...	...	1	—	—	9	10	
TOTAL	...	...	16	3	1	12	32	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domiciliary confinements (2)	Institutional confinements (3)	Domiciliary confinements (4)	Institutional confinements (5)	Domiciliary confinements (6)	Institutional confinements (7)
(1)						
Number of cases notified during the year ...	8	3	—	—	7	5
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	8	3	—	—	7	5
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals ...	—	3	—	—	—	3

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which :

(a)	Vision was unimpaired	...	...	...	...	9
(b)	Vision was impaired	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Vision was lost	...	...	...	...	—
(d)	The patient died	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	1
(f)	The patient removed from the district	...	...	...	...	—
(g)	*Classification under the above heads cannot be made	...	...	...	...	1
Total						11

*Patient died whilst under treatment, but death not connected with ophthalmia neonatorum.

CLINICS

Two gynaecological clinics, four ante-natal clinics and two post-natal clinics have been in operation throughout the greater part of the year. One of each of these clinics has been held at the Health Centre, King's Park Road and at Sydney House. Additional ante-natal clinics have been held at the Borough Hospital Maternity Unit and from February at Oatlands House. Trained and pupil midwives have attended the ante-natal clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances :

			New Cases	Old Cases	Total	
Gynaecological—						
King's Park Road	...	...	759	2,762	3,521	
Sydney House	...	...	92	178	270	
Oatlands House	...	...	5	—	5	
(seen at ante-natal clinic)					—	3,796
Ante-natal—						
King's Park Road	...	...	1,060	8,815	9,875	
Sydney House	...	...	441	3,260	3,701	
Oatlands House	...	...	220	742	962	
Maternity Unit	...	...	168	1,549	1,717	
					—	16,255
Post-natal—						
King's Park Road	...	...	155	274	429	
Sydney House	...	...	39	16	55	
Oatlands House	...	...	9	5	14	
(examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic)					—	498

HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year, there were only seven health visitors available for duties in connection with home visitation and it has again been difficult to maintain an efficient service to cover every branch of public health work, including tuberculosis, care and after-care, school health, maternity and child welfare and the cleanliness of all school children. Regular attendances have been made at the Infant Welfare Centres and the branch School Clinics, however, and in addition, the health visitors have concentrated on visiting the homes of children during the first year of life and in particular those cases requiring special visits. The routine visiting of foster children of under school age, on behalf of the Children's Officer, has also been continued.

It was hoped that the student health visitors' training scheme, which was inaugurated in 1947, would result in several new appointments to the staff being made during the year, but only two such appointments resulted. This number which was rather disappointing, brought the total of health visitors available for home visitations at the end of the year to nine. Several students have now been enrolled under the scheme, however, and it is expected that sufficient new appointments will be made during the coming year, to allow of at least one health visitor being allocated to each of the visiting areas into which the Borough is divided. The full establishment approved by the Council is one superintendent and eighteen health visitors.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year :

	First Visits	Re- Visits	Total
Expectant mothers	189	54	243
Children under 1 year of age ...	4,433	5,110	9,543
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	2,365	9,873	12,238
Midwives Acts	228	38	266
Ophthalmia neonatorum Regu- lations	4	—	4
Tuberculosis Regulations ...	948	48	996
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	124	—	124
School clinic cases, following-up	423	128	551
Visits for Children's Officer ...	28	45	73
Other visits	1,511	1,601	3,112
	<hr/> 10,253 <hr/>	<hr/> 16,897 <hr/>	<hr/> 27,150 <hr/>

WELFARE CENTRES

Each of the municipal welfare centres is staffed by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and a fully trained nurse, together with one or more clinic assistants. Mothers may take their children of under school-age to the welfare centres for medical examination, immunisation against diphtheria and periodic weighing, and are given advice on infant care. Facilities are available for the purchase of dried milk, codliver oil and malt, and other nutriment preparations.

The number of welfare centres was increased during the year to seven, a new centre being established at the Church Institute, Cranbury Road, Sholing, on the 4th April. The opening of this centre has greatly improved the welfare service in the area, and the attendances, which have risen steadily, show that the mothers have been taking full advantage of the new facilities.

The total attendances at the centres, 69,840, shows a decrease of 1,711 on the total for 1948, which was 71,551, but it is felt that the attendances generally are still satisfactory, and that the mothers realise the value of the help and advice given at these centres.

Attendances at Welfare Centres :

		Mothers	Children	Total
King's Park Road	...	10,993	11,316	22,309
Sydney House	...	6,714	6,775	13,489
Oatlands House	...	4,516	4,736	9,252
Bitterne Park	...	4,626	5,112	9,738
St. Albans	...	2,827	3,026	5,853
St. Denys	...	3,085	3,483	6,568
Sholing	...	1,268	1,363	2,631
		<hr/> 34,029	<hr/> 35,811	<hr/> 69,840

			Number of Weighings	Consultations with doctor
King's Park Road	...	...	10,967	3,696
Sydney House	...	...	6,760	2,780
Oatlands House	...	...	4,706	2,326
Bitterne Park	...	...	5,012	2,102
St. Albans	...	...	2,601	933
St. Denys	...	...	3,483	1,303
Sholing	...	...	1,360	454
			<hr/> 34,889	<hr/> 13,594

DAY NURSERIES

The four day nurseries, having a total accommodation for 125 children, provide for the care of children under school-age while their mothers are working. Each nursery is staffed by a sister-in-charge, who is a state registered nurse, or a state registered children's nurse, together with nursery assistants in the proportion of one assistant to approximately five children. Several changes in the staff have occurred during the year, but as in previous years, there has been no real difficulty in obtaining suitable persons for this type of work.

As the whole of Northlands House, in Westrow Road, was required for the use of another Corporation department, as an old people's hostel, it became necessary during the year to remove the children to new premises in Cemetery Road, The Common. The new nursery, which was opened on August 15th, although being more modern and offering better facilities, is however, smaller than the old premises, and has places for only 20 children as against the previous accommodation of 50. There was a waiting list for each of the nurseries throughout the year, and it would appear from this that additional accommodation is required in all areas, particularly as the average daily number on the register at Northlands and Freemantle Common nurseries exceeded the accommodation establishment.

The following are details of the attendances at the Day Nurseries :

	Northlands	Tremona Road	Freemantle Common	Sway- thling
Number of places	50* 20†	50	25	30
Average daily num- ber on register ...	43.16* 23.40†	51.23	34.56	33.77
Average daily atten- dance ...	33.65* 19.35†	35.36	25.65	25.33
Total attendances for the year ...	7,499	9,371	6,837	6,504
	*To 14.8.49.	†From 15.8.49.		

The total attendances for all nurseries, 30211, shows a slight decrease on the total for 1948, which was 30,851.

The routine medical inspection of all children attending the Nurseries is carried out every two months by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and those children requiring attention are referred to either the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Much stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and many parents consent to this being carried out soon after their child's admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has elapsed. Outbreaks of measles, whooping cough and mumps, which have seriously reduced the attendances and have interrupted the smooth running of the nurseries during the winter months of recent years, were fewer during the year, and only the minimum amount of inconvenience was caused at any particular nursery.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

During 1949 the volume of work undertaken by the District Nurses increased considerably, and compared with figures for the previous year an increase of 901 patients and 13,288 visits has been recorded.

The increased work has placed heavy responsibilities on the nursing staff which is very much below the establishment strength, and in this respect is indicative of the difficulty experienced nationally in recruiting new entrants to the nursing profession.

During the year a training scheme for male nurses was introduced and the Committee agreed to contribute towards the expenses of training two male nurses at the Key Home at Portsmouth. Both nurses successfully passed the examination and commenced duty with the Home Nursing Service in the year under review.

The following table gives particulars of the number of cases dealt with, together with the conditions from which the patients were suffering during the year :

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	81
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	34
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	30
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	11
Measles ...	...	...	.....	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions medical and surgical (not included in above)	...	...	...	...	...	2,154

Midwifery—

Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	...	17
Threatened miscarriages			...	...	...	6
Breast abscess	...	...	...	...	...	28
Complications of pregnancy			...	...	...	16
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	11
Midwifery complications			...	...	...	11
Midwife suspended	...	...	...	...	...	4

Children under 5 years—

Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Other conditions medical and surgical			...	...	36

				Total Cases	...	2,458
Total visits to patients	...	...	...	...	...	69,355



**VACCINATION
AND
IMMUNISATION**



VACCINATION

At the present time 78 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the Local Health Authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 1,098 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at 31st Dec., 1949 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1949	1-4 1945 to 1948	5-14 1935 to 1944	15 or over Before 1935	Total
Number Vaccinated	338	338	63	96	835
Number Re-vaccinated	1	14	36	212	263

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD (age groups as above)

Generalised Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—
Post-vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Death from com- plications of vac- cination other (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—

DIPHTHERIA

One fatal case of diphtheria was notified during the year, but at the post-mortem examination, the patient was found not to have contracted the disease. During the year 1948, eleven cases of diphtheria were notified.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Until the end of the year when this County Borough, collaboration with eleven other county boroughs, agreed to give trial to the new diphtheria prophylactic agents — P.T.A.P. and P.A.P.T., there was no change in the arrangements for diphtheria immunisation at the health centres.

A total of 2,243 children received a complete course of primary immunisation during the year, and of this number 1,481 were dealt with at the various municipal clinics, while 762 were treated by private practitioners. Compared with figures for the previous year, a reduction of 772 complete treatments has been recorded. This decrease is accounted for partly in that no intensive public information campaign was undertaken during 1949, and may also have some connection with the change in procedure whereby the general practitioners are now undertaking immunisation under the Council's scheme, whereas in the past the treatment has in the main been restricted to the municipal clinics.

Full advantage was taken at the "Health of the People" exhibition, which was held at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, during September, to encourage parents to accept diphtheria immunisation. Posters were displayed and leaflets distributed to all who attended the exhibition. In addition, a film relating to diphtheria was shown by the Central Office of Information.

In December it was possible to notify the medical profession that agreement had been reached regarding the fees to be paid by general practitioners taking part in local health authority arrangements for immunisation and vaccination under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Following this agreement it is anticipated that an increasing number of the standard record cards will be received, as the 5s. fee is not paid until a satisfactory return is made.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

Facilities exist at the health clinics for the immunisation of children against whooping cough for those parents who wish to avail themselves of this treatment.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

TABLE "A" (1)

The following Table gives details of the treatment undertaken at the various clinics during the year :—

Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,617
Number of Protective Injections—						
Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules, First Injection	...	...				5
" " " Second Injection	...	...				4
" " " Third Injection	...	...				5
" " " Additional Injection	...					36
Alum Precipitated Toxoid, First Injection	...	...				1,141
" " " Second Injection	...	...				1,063
" " " Additional Injection	...					275
Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated, First Injection	...					471
" " " " Second Injection	...					413
" " " " Additional Injection	...					200
						<hr/> 3,613 <hr/>
Number of Primary Schick Tests	...	...	...	...		Nil
Number of Post Schick Tests	...	...	...	...		Nil

TABLE "A" (2)

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	332	(361)
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	3,613	(7,988)
Number of children who have completed course	...	...	...	1,481	(3,015)
Number of children immunised by general practitioners	...	...	...	762	
Total number immunised	...	...	...	2,243	(3,015)
Number of re-inforcing courses at Clinics	...	...	...	511	(1819)
Number of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	119	

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1948)

TABLE "B"
IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

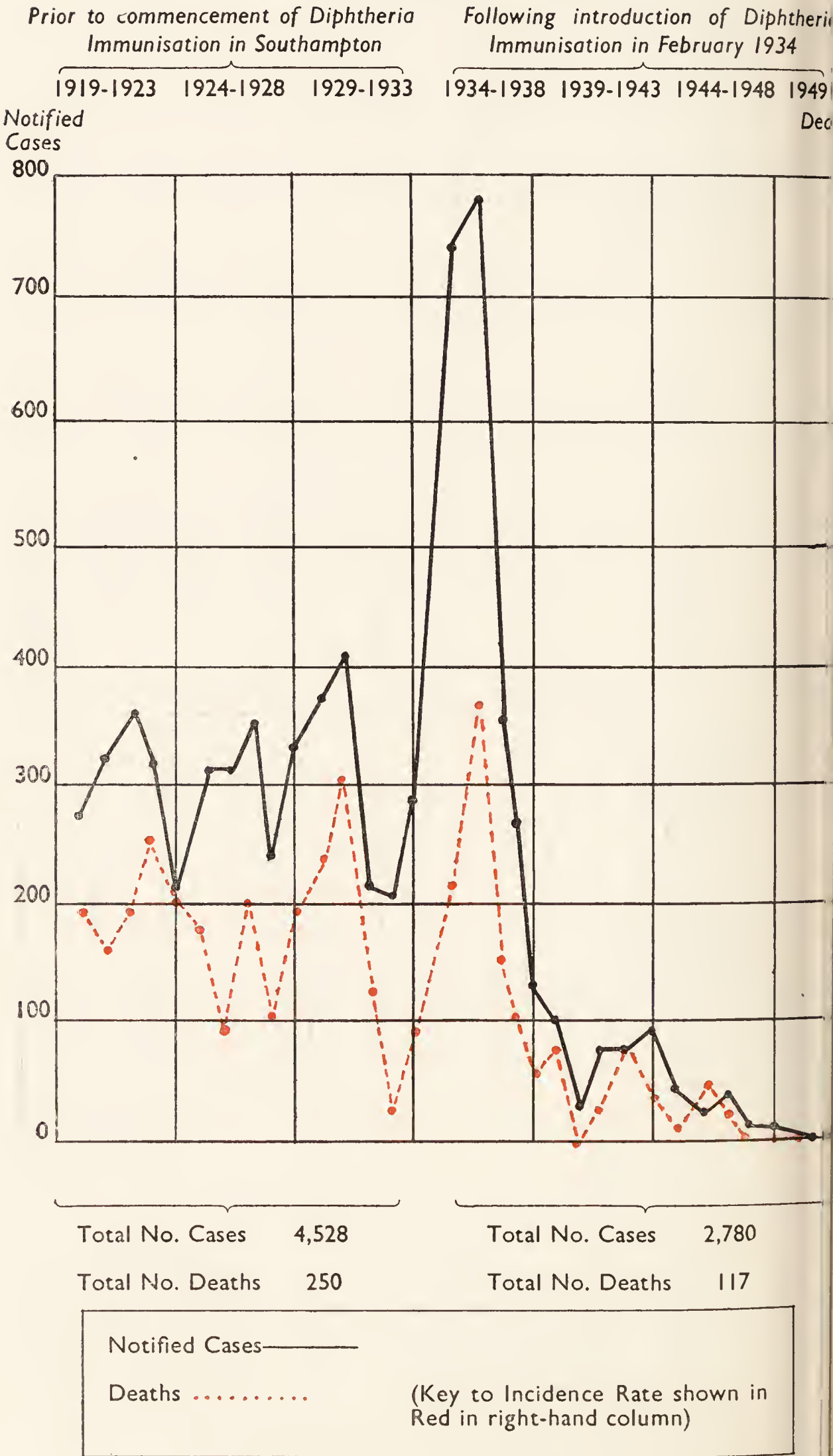
Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1949.

Age at 31.12.49	...	...	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
Born in year	...	...	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940-1944	1935-1939	Under 15
Number										
Immunised	...	...	93	1554	1952	1813	1675	8270	8907	24264
Estimated mid-year child population, under 15 years, 1949					17,390				24,430	41,820

Notifications.				Deaths.		
Age at Date of Notifications.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases included in preceding column in which the child has completed a full course of immunisation.	Age at date of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Cases included in preceding column in which the child has completed a full course of Immunisation.	
Under 1	—	—	Under 1	—	—	
1	—	—	1	—	—	
2	—	—	2	—	—	
3	—	—	3	—	—	
4	—	—	4	—	—	
5 to 9	—	—	5 to 9	—	—	
10 to 14	—	—	10 to 14	—	—	
Totals	—	—	Totals	—	—	

DIPHThERIA

Chart showing Decline in Incidence Rate following Introduction of Immunisation



AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service operates from premises adjoining West Quay Disinfecting Station, Western Esplanade, and is staffed by a supervisor, a mechanic who undertakes minor repairs and general maintenance work, and fourteen ambulance drivers and fourteen ambulance attendants. A 24-hour service is in operation and the rota of duty arranged so that the busy day periods are manned to full capacity.

Accommodation is provided in the depot for the use of the personnel, and comprises office, rest room, kitchen, storeroom and conveniences, with facilities for washing and for the preparation and cooking of meals.

The present fleet consists of seven vehicles, two of which were newly acquired during the year. It is expected that a further two new vehicles will be delivered and put into service in 1950.

An increasing demand on the Service was experienced during the year, and although the majority of long distance journeys, where the condition of the patient allowed, were undertaken by rail, the total mileage covered increased by 50,621 miles as compared with the previous year. The greatest co-operation is always received from the Railway Executive in connection with the arrangements made for patients who are sent by rail, and in no recorded instance has difficulty been experienced or complaint lodged in regard to these journeys. An ambulance attendant accompanies all patients travelling by rail and prior arrangements are made with the appropriate authority for an ambulance to meet the train on arrival and to convey patients to their final destination.

When arranging long distance journeys by ambulance, the opportunity is given for other local health authorities to make use of the ambulance for their patients on the return journey to Southampton.

The following table shows in detail the work undertaken by the Ambulance Service during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1949	Borough Hospital	Eye Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	Welfare Services	Private addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls made, but services not required.	Total calls received at Ambulance Depot.	Total mileage
January	205	1	103	22	349	42	20	119	41	902	11,168
February	216	—	74	41	237	34	22	84	30	738	9,111
March	227	—	65	48	273	39	24	119	41	836	11,316
April	131	2	55	46	364	21	24	129	38	810	9,789
May	119	—	49	51	464	34	31	148	35	931	12,131
June	103	—	43	52	379	15	39	116	41	788	10,313
July	123	—	69	36	420	39	54	162	51	954	15,653
August	72	—	52	36	405	17	40	134	35	791	12,961
September	121	—	44	25	445	23	44	147	51	900	11,610
October	140	—	49	33	381	17	28	132	29	809	11,141
November... ..	74	4	51	36	445	14	54	108	56	842	12,637
December	96	8	45	20	396	19	58	125	30	797	10,156

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The Service previously administered by the St. John Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross and the Womens Voluntary Service, was taken over by the Southampton Corporation on the 5th July, 1948, and operated under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The objects of the Service are to provide transport on medical recommendation for patients who are unfit to travel by normal public conveyance, or who live where no public conveyance is available, to and from hospital or convalescent home. Persons suffering from infectious diseases, or in an advanced state of tuberculosis, or suffering from severe mental disorder, are not conveyed by hospital car.

Patients must be resident at an address within the Borough area, and reasonable notice (normally 24 hours) must be given of the proposed journey. Cars are not available at night, unless special arrangements have been made.

Cases are occasionally picked up at railway stations or at the Royal Pier at the request of other local authorities or hospitals not situated in Southampton, and are taken to addresses outside the town area.

The undermentioned authorities are recognised by the department as entitled to requisition cars direct with the Area Transport Officer :

The Medical Officer of Health.

The County Medical Officer.

The Regional Officer, Ministry of Pensions.

Hospital Almoners.

Medical Superintendents and Matrons of hospitals where there is no Almoner.

Social Welfare Officers.

All journey record books, log books and forms, including stationery and envelopes, are supplied by the Corporation. Specimen copies of the form of request and of the monthly statement of journeys undertaken by individual drivers are appended.

Car drivers are granted an allowance of 6d. per mile to cover out of pocket expenses for the use of the cars, their time being given freely, and are issued with petrol coupons by the Area Transport Officer who keeps a check on petrol consumption.

Subsistence allowance of 3s. for lunch or supper and 1s. 6 for tea is paid to drivers who are away from home for a long period, the Area Transport Officer being responsible for deciding if a journey has been sufficiently prolonged to justify a claim for meals. Actual expenses not exceeding £1 are paid to a driver who is required to spend a night away from home, when undertaking a long distance journey.

Mileage and subsistence allowances are paid to drivers by the Area Transport Officer monthly by cheque, and to avoid delay in the payment of drivers' claims and office expenses an imprest of £2 has been advanced to the Area Transport Officer.

The Area Transport Officer is responsible for checking the drivers' journey records, and for confirming that these have been duly authorised. Record books giving particulars of journeys undertaken during the period, together with details of telephone calls, postages and sundry expenses are submitted to the Health Department for analysis, and in turn to the Borough Treasurer for audit purposes at the end of each month.

At the 31st December, the names of 42 drivers were on the register of the Hospital Car Service. The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year :

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

PATIENTS CARRIED AND MILEAGE COVERED DURING 1949

		Patients	Mileage
January	...	458	5,972
February	...	440	6,331
March	...	622	9,477
April	...	529	6,476
May	...	691	8,838
June	...	616	7,522
July	...	654	9,532
August	...	719	10,201
September	...	662	8,657
October	...	713	8,852
November	...	639	8,502
December	...	515	7,332
		<hr/> 7,258	<hr/> 97,692
AVERAGE PER			
MONTH		605	8,141

SERIAL No.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE REQUEST FORM

Name of Hospital/Clinic.....

Name of Patient.....

Nature of Case.....

.....

Pick Up (a) Place.....

.....

(b) Date and Time.....

.....

Make to (give full details).....

.....

.....

.....

Waiting Time.....

.....

Signature.....

Date.....

One copy of this form to be submitted to Area Transport Officer, 4, Westbourne Crescent, Southampton, and a duplicate copy to the Medical Officer of Health, Civic Centre, Southampton.

In order to facilitate organisation, applications should be made as far in advance as possible.

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE
Monthly Summary Sent by Car Owner

TO AREA TRANSPORT OFFICER
(BLOCK LETTERS SHOULD BE USED)

Month of.....19.....	Date of Journey	Total Mileage Travelled	Mileage Travelled with Patients	Hospital o Clinic
Name and.....				
address of.....				
owner				
.....				
.....				
Car Reg. No.....				
H.P.....				
TOTAL				

H.C.S. Petrol in Hand at beginning of month.....

H.C.S. Petrol Coupons received

H.C.S. Petrol Used

H.C.S. Petrol in Hand at end of month.....

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

In Southampton relatively little demand has been experienced for assistance under this section during the past year, but it is anticipated that as time advances, the demand will be likely to increase. To implement the proposals approved by the Ministry of Health for making arrangements to afford all necessary care and after-care to persons suffering from tuberculosis and their families in general accordance with the functions of a care and after-care organisation, a Health "Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick" Sub-Committee was formed and all applications for assistance were considered by that Committee.

PROVISION OF BEDS AND BEDDING

During 1949, nine cases were referred for consideration in connection with the provision of beds and bedding. All these cases were referred by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic and following investigation by the health visitors and report on the financial circumstances of each case, five patients were granted an issue free of cost and the remaining two were asked to make small weekly payments to cover the total cost of the various items of bedding supplied.

BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN OF PARENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

During the year five child contacts of tuberculous parents were boarded out and allowances paid by the local authority. The prospective homes of these children were, in all cases, visited to ensure that conditions were satisfactory for boarding out purposes.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT (SUPPLY OF FREE MILK TO TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS)

At the 31st December, 1949, 147 persons were in receipt of regular supplies of free milk and over a period of twelve months a total of 93,009 pints of milk had been supplied under the scheme. Recommendations for the supply of free milk are made by the Chest Physician, and an assessment is carried out in each case to ascertain whether financial circumstances place patients either within or outside the adopted Association of Municipal Corporations scale qualifying for a free issue of milk.

HOLIDAY HOMES

During the period the local health authority accepted financial responsibility for 39 patients (32 children, 7 adults) for varying periods of convalescence at holiday homes. The majority of cases referred to the department for consideration are brought forward

by the hospital almoners, and in each case the financial circumstances of the family are investigated to decide what proportion, if any, of the total cost is to be borne by the patient, or in the case of dependant children, by the parent.

HEALTH EDUCATION ("HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE" EXHIBITION)

This Exhibition was held in the waiting rooms attached to the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, Southampton, during the week commencing September 26th, and was preceded by press and poster publicity. The opening ceremony was performed by Sir Allen Daley, Medical Officer of Health, London County Council, and was attended by the Mayor, Mayoress and the Sheriff, with the Chairman of the Health Committee presiding. Invitations to the opening ceremony were sent out on behalf of the Health Committee, and there was a representative gathering of the various exhibitors.

The Exhibition was open to the general public from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily from Tuesday, September 27th to Saturday, October 1st, and during this period approximately 1,500 visitors, which included organised parties of senior school children, attended.

The following exhibits were on view :

1. The Touring Section of the "Health of the People" Exhibition.
2. National exhibit of the British Red Cross Society.
3. Stalls and demonstration by the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Southampton Division).
4. District Nurses Model Home, and photo display.
5. Sinks (old and new) and display stand by the Southampton Clean Food Guild.
6. Day Nursery scene by the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.
7. Display of record cards and forms used in connection with the School Health Service.
8. Southampton Pre-Nursing School—prospectuses.

(Owing to various difficulties it was not possible for this school to provide a fully equipped display.)

9. Rodent control stand, by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Central Office of Information provided a mobile film unit and selected films were shown to large attendances each afternoon and evening.

All the stalls and exhibits provided by local effort were fully staffed by personnel during the week, and taking into consideration the restrictions imposed by limited accommodation, it is felt that the Exhibition can be regarded as having been highly successful.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

The arrangements have continued whereby the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association have made available to patients on loan at low charges, articles of nursing equipment and apparatus such as bed-pans, air cushions, bed blocks, bed cradles and similar articles.

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the under-mentioned categories :

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for receiving applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties, but, owing to the uncertain nature of the maternity cases, it is found convenient to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work as and when required.

From time to time, applications are received for the provision of home helps in homes of tuberculosis patients, but only volunteers are used for these cases. There is no restriction in time which the home help is allowed to serve in the home of a tuberculosis patient. Each application is treated as a normal request for domestic help. The number of tuberculosis cases receiving help at the end of the year was three.

During the year, there has not been the same difficulty in obtaining suitable workers as in previous years, and in view of this, by increasing the numbers employed, particularly for part-time duties, it has been possible to supply more help to many cases of severe hardship, where previously, due to staff shortage, the amount of help provided had not been adequate.

The assessment of the charge payable for help supplied is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations, and is determined according to the financial circumstances of the applicant after making standard allowances for husband and/or wife, each dependent child, rent and rates, and National Insurance contributions.

Details of the number of cases who were supplied with help during the year, and of the number of workers employed at the 31st December, together with comparative figures for the years 1947 and 1948 are given below :

	1949	1948	1947
Cases supplied with help during the year—			
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	256	276	184
Maternity (Category (d))... ..	106	84	25
	—	—	—
Total	362	360	209
	—	—	—
Workers employed 31st December—			
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c)			
(Full-time)	11	10	10
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c)			
(Part-time)	28	12	15
For cases under Category (d)			
(Pool)	15	15	7
	—	—	—
Total	54	37	32
	—	—	—

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows :

(1) *Mental Treatment.* The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency.* The ascertainment of defective persons in the area ; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions ; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(1) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee.* This sub-committee of the health committee has 16 members, of whom 5 are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff.* The medical officer of health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council. They deal chiefly with work under the Mental Deficiency Acts, but also visit mentally-ill patients when required.

The staff of the occupation centre consists of a supervisor, teacher and cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the Welfare Services Committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic

established in the local health authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the local health authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patients. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the local authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 ; Prevention, care and after-care.*

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital, and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker, and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation.

The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been 25.

Home Visiting. A few ex-servicemen, referred to the department by service hospitals, have been visited by the social worker. Where necessary, such cases have been advised to attend the out-patient clinic, or action has been taken under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.*

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on

call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally-ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the Ambulance Station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements for the admission to hospital of 292 patients as follows :

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	266
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	26

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas, some on liners, others on hospital ships. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had great difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.*

(i) *Ascertainment.* 37 new cases were ascertained during the year 1949, of which 34 were "subject to be dealt with." The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 28 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.* Four patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society. Two patients were under guardianship in Southampton.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 201 defectives were under statutory supervision and 135 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training.* This has been provided in the occupation centre in Cranbury Terrace. Thirty places are available, and were fully occupied during the year. Of these, four were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending ranged from 5 to 60 years.

There was, throughout the year, a waiting list of patients for the centre. Plans were made for increasing the accommodation and staff to enable an additional ten places to be provided.

(3) **AMBULANCE SERVICES**

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

(4) GENERAL

(a) *Petitions*. During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices' and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 27 patients.

Nineteen patients were classified as feeble-minded, and eight as imbeciles. These were dealt with as under :

Admitted to institutions—

Coldeast Hospital	...	...	6 males 12 females
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	...	...	8 males
Farmfield Institution	...	...	1 male

(b) *Discharges from Orders*. The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of seven male patients.

(c) *Transfers and Deaths*. During the year one male patient was transferred from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Tichborne Down House, Alresford, another male patient was transferred from Tichborne Down House, Alresford, to Coldeast Hospital and a third male patient was transferred from Besford Court, Worcester, to Coldeast Hospital.

The deaths of four patients occurred during 1949 : one female and two males at Coldeast Hospital and one male at Tatchbury Mount Hospital.

(5) STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(i) <i>Number of Mental Defectives—</i>	M.	F.	T.
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)			
(under 16 years of age) ...	—	—	—
(aged 16 years and over) ...	3	2	5
(b) In "places of safety" ...	1	1	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence) ...			
(under 16 years) ...	24	25	49
(16 years and over) ...	77	73	150
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ...	3	2	5
Number of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution ...	—	—	—

	M.	F.	T.
(ii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present</i> <i>"Subject to be dealt with," but for whom</i> <i>the Local Health Authority may subsequently</i> <i>become liable</i>	72	74	146
Of whom, number under Voluntary Supervision			
(under 16 years of age) ...	23	15	38
(aged 16 years and over) ...	47	45	92
(iii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives Receiving Training—</i>			
	M.	F.	T.
(a) In day-training centres			
(under 16 years of age) ...	11	9	20
(aged 16 years and over) ...	5	7	12
(b) At home	—	—	—
Total ...	16	16	32
(iv) <i>Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year—</i>			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—			
Under Section 57 (3)	8	8	16
Under Section 57 (5) on leaving special schools	1	—	1
on leaving ordinary schools ...	2	3	5
(b) Other cases reported during 1949 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	8	4	12
Total cases ascertained to be "sub- ject to be dealt with" during the year	19	15	34
(c) Other cases reported during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	1	2	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR	20	17	37

(v) *Disposal of cases reported during the year—*(a) *Cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with”—*

	M.	F.	T.
(i) Admitted to institutions (by Order)	6	3	9
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to “places of safety” ...	1	1	2
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	9	9	18
(v) Died or removed from area ...	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	3	2	5

(b) *Cases not at present “subject to be dealt with”—*

(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	2	3
(ii) Found not to be defective ...	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ...	—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken	—	—	—

Total ...	20	17	35
-----------	----	----	----

(vi) *Number of Mental Defectives under community care including, voluntary supervision or in “places of safety,” on 1st January, 1949, who have ceased to be under community care or in “places of safety” during 1949 :*

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Admitted to institutions	6	1	7
(b) Ceased to be under care	11	6	17
(c) Died or removed from area	8	6	14
Total ...	25	13	38

(vii) *Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority—*(a) *Number who have given birth to children during 1949—*

(i) After marriage	2
(ii) While unmarried	—

	M.	F.
(b) Number who have married during 1949	—	3

MISCELLANEOUS

1. SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM
2. DISPENSARY
3. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC
4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION
ACT 1937 (Medical Examinations)



SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1949, totalled 1,178, representing an increase of 284 over the previous year.

Two hundred and ninety-four of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to 25 per cent of the total cremations carried out, and 16.9 per cent of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

Scattering of ashes in the Garden of Rest continued to be the usual method of disposal, this course being followed in 882 cases, equal to 74.8 per cent of the whole. Ashes taken away by relatives for disposal elsewhere numbered 263 ; 21 were buried or scattered in the Southampton Cemeteries ; 11 deposited in niches in the Columbarium, and 1 left in temporary deposit.

From its inception in July, 1932, until the end of 1949, cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium numbered 8,911.

The growth of the practice of cremation locally, was in line with the experience at all the other crematoria in Great Britain. Total cremations carried out during the year numbered 79,607, compared with 64,288 in 1948, the number of cremations in relation to deaths being equal to 13.86 per cent.

These figures are all the more significant as for the same number of crematoria they show an increase from 19,813 cremations in 1939 equal to only 3.51 per cent of total deaths in that year.

With the construction of a limited number of new crematoria, for which permission has now been granted by the Ministry of Health, it is certain that the upward trend in favour of cremation compared with burial will continue to be accelerated in the future.

The following table shows the percentage of cremations in relation to total deaths in Great Britain, 1939-1949 :

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS

Year	Deaths	Cremations	Per Cent
1939	564,315	19,813	3.51
1940	654,312	25,199	3.84
1941	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	531,247	64,290	12.12
1949	574,319	79,607	13.86

DISPENSARY

For many years, a central dispensary has been provided to serve the clinic health services and where all prescriptions can be dispensed and sent to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to the patients. There is a qualified dispenser in charge and, in addition to the dispensing of prescriptions and the mixing and checking of stores of medicines, a comprehensive stock of medical requisites is retained for clinic use.

During the year, the following work was carried out :—

NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	10,430
School Medical	... ..	5,031
Orthopaedic	... ..	34
Psychological	... ..	242
		<hr/>
		15,737
		<hr/>

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The orthopaedic clinic is held on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday of each week, the first and third Wednesdays of each month being reserved for cases suffering from major defects when the clinic is conducted by a surgeon from Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic Hospital, Alton. The remaining sessions are carried out under the supervision of an assistant medical officer of health.

A total of 3,410 attendances were made at the clinic during 1949.

The following table gives details of the defects treated during the year :—

CONGENITAL—

Bilateral Pes Valgus	...	4
Club feet	... ..	1
Coxa Vara	... ..	1
Dislocation of hip	... ..	12
Dislocation of Patella	... ..	1
Elevated scapula	... ..	1
Exostosis	... ..	2
Hemiatrophy	... ..	2
Hemi-Vertebrae	... ..	1
Metatarsus Varus	... ..	1
Other forms	... ..	11
Spina Bifida	... ..	6
Spine	... ..	2
Syndactyly	... ..	1
Talipes Equino Varus	... ..	14
Torticollis	... ..	10
Trigger thumb	... ..	1

TRAUMATIC—

Amputation	... ..	1
Dislocation	... ..	2
Other forms	... ..	10
Scarring	... ..	1
Sprains	... ..	4

OTHERS—

Cavo Varus	... ..	3
Cervical ribs	... ..	2
Claw toes	... ..	98
Exostosis Oscalcis	... ..	3
Hallux Rigidus	... ..	2
Hallux Valgus	... ..	38
Hammer toes	... ..	38
Kypholordosis	... ..	9
Kyphosis	... ..	57
Lordosis	... ..	19
Metatarsus Primus Elevatus	...	4
Metatarsus Varus	... ..	9
Other foot deformities	... ..	46
Other forms	... ..	106
Pes Cavus	... ..	27
Pes Equino Cavus	... ..	2
Pes Planus	... ..	576
Pes Valgus	... ..	931
Pes Varus	... ..	8
Pigeon chest	... ..	13
Poor posture	... ..	382
Scoliosis	... ..	119
Short leg	... ..	29
Tight Pectorals	... ..	31
Tight Tendo-Achilles	... ..	10
Torticollis	... ..	4
Winged scapulae	... ..	11

RICKETS—

Genu Valgum	... ..	377
Genu Varum	... ..	19

INFLAMMATIONS—

Arthritis	... ..	5
Osteomyelitis	... ..	5
Septic Arthritis	... ..	3

PARALYSIS—

A.P.M.	... ..	15
Athetosis	... ..	2
Mild Spastic Paresis	...	1
Paralytic Equino Cavus deformity	... ..	1
Spastic Diplegia	... ..	2
Spastic Hemiplegia	... ..	3
Spastic Monoplegia	... ..	2
Spastic Paraplegia	... ..	3
Spondylolisthesis	... ..	1

TUBERCULOSIS—

Cervical Adenitis	... ..	5
Hip	... ..	6
Lower limb	... ..	10
Other forms	... ..	1
Spine	... ..	3
Upper limb	... ..	1

VARIOUS OTHER CONDITIONS—

Ataxia	... ..	1
Dystrophy(Hypertropic Muscular)	... ..	1
Ganglion	... ..	1
Perthes disease	... ..	5
Sterno Mastoid Torticollis	...	5
Sterno Mastoid Tumour	... ..	1
Stills disease	... ..	1

3,146

ANALYSIS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, 1949

Classification	Under School Age		School Age		Over School Age		Total	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
Tuberculosis— Spine	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4
Hips	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	3
Other Joints ...	—	—	10	12	2	2	12	14
Other Crippling Diseases— Feet and others ...	257	226	1226	756	4	4	1487	986
Spine	9	4	528	340	1	1	538	345
Rickets	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	267	230	1773	1115	7	7	2047	1352
Cases from County ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
						Total	2055	1355

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the Department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year, 325 such examinations, together with 14 special examinations, were arranged. A table giving further details is appended:—

Department	Males	Females
Art Gallery	1	1
Borough Analyst's	—	1
Borough Architect's	21	4
Baths	—	2
Children's	—	16
Education	7	21
Borough Engineer's	44	4
Entertainment and Publicity	—	1
Fire	24	1
Health	18	40
Housing	3	6
Library	1	4
Magistrates	1	—
Police	—	5
Probation	1	—
Southern Electricity Board	4	1
Superintendent, Civic Centre	—	1
Town Clerk's	3	2
Transport	37	1
Borough Treasurer's	7	7
Waterworks	26	2
Welfare Services	2	5
Total	200	125

Occasionally examinations are carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1949 four such examinations were undertaken.



TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS

The year 1949, the first complete one since the nationalisation of medical services, was characterised by increasing progress. The plans envisaged in the 1948 report took shape.

Work on the Thoracic Unit began, and it is hoped that it will be functioning in 1950.

On January 3rd, Miss M. E. L. Williams, a qualified almoner and social worker was appointed. Her year's work has been marked by an increasing usefulness and help in the many and varied problems besetting sufferers from tuberculosis. A brief account of her work will be given later in this report.

On March 1st, Dr. A. D. M. Hamilton took up duties as full time assistant chest physician. His work, which has been mainly on patients in the sanatorium, has been characterised by enthusiasm.

The amount of clerical work in the department increased considerably during 1949 and representation was made to the Hospital Management Committee for additional clerical assistance.

Streptomycin and P.A.S., two comparatively recent antibiotics, have been largely used in the treatment of sanatorium patients. They do not replace the older methods of treatment but are valuable adjuncts in selected cases.

It is gratifying to note the marked fall in mortality during the year. There can be no doubt that modern therapeutic methods have been partly responsible for this, but it is felt that the public attitude to tuberculosis and chest diseases which has changed considerably in the last few years, is also a factor. The number of new cases seeking advice increased during the year and reached a new high level. Contact examination also increased and it is in contacts that unsuspected cases of tuberculosis are frequently found. Even the increased contact examination is slightly misleading as many contacts forestall the department and arrive with doctor's letters, and accordingly are classed as new cases.

A further step forward was made during the year in the formation of a committee to supervise after care and welfare. A brief account of this is given later.

Preliminary arrangements for the vaccination of the public with B.C.G. vaccine were made, and this work will be a regular weekly feature of the chest clinic, beginning in 1950. It is hoped that B.C.G. vaccination will reduce the incidence and consequent mortality of tuberculosis. Supplies of vaccine will be limited at first and it is suggested that vaccination be restricted to nurses and medical students, or to cases specially selected by the Chest

Physician or other appropriate specialist. The department considers that the domestic staffs of hospitals should be given the same privileges as nurses.

Some inconvenience was caused by the hospital ship *El Nil* which arrived frequently bearing tuberculosis patients from Europe and the Middle and Far East. These patients were attached to the Control Commission or were relatives of service personnel, and although destined for various parts of the British Isles had to be accommodated in the sanatorium for longer or shorter periods. Early in the year these periods were of several months duration, but latterly improved organisation has led to a speedier onward transmission. At one period some 30 such patients occupied beds which rightly belonged to the inhabitants of Southampton.

MORTALITY

The following are details of mortality during the year :

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis...	...	78
Deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	8
Estimated population for 1949	... ..	180,930
Pulmonary death rate per 100,000 population		43.1
Non-pulmonary death rate per 100,000 population		4.4

NOTIFICATIONS

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and a summary of the notifications for the year is as follows :

Pulmonary—

Primary	... ..	156 (Males 83, females 17, children 20)
By transfer	... ..	31
Posthumously	...	2

Non-pulmonary—

Primary	... ..	25 (Males 5, females 6, children 1)
By transfer	... ..	3
Posthumously	...	Nil

CHEST CLINIC REGISTER

On register 1st January, 1949—

Pulmonary 1,803, non-pulmonary 159.

On register 31st December, 1949—

Pulmonary 2,017, non-pulmonary 184.

THE CHEST CLINICS

There are two clinics, the main one being situated at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and a subsidiary one at Sydney House, Pear Tree Avenue, Itchen.

Work in the clinics consisted of :—

- (a) The examination of new patients.
- (b) The examination of contacts.
- (c) The observation of suspects.
- (d) The supervision and treatment of notified patients.
- (e) Administrative and clerical work.

The out-patient refill clinic is located at the Sanatorium.

The following is a summary of clinic work during the year :

New patients examined	...	...	1,521
Contacts examined	...	...	427
Others interviewed	...	...	11,773
New patients seen at home	...	...	72
Others seen at home	...	...	102
Out-patients attending for refills	...		5,884
Total out-patients seen during 1949			19,779

HEALTH VISITING

When a patient is found to be suffering from tuberculosis a health visitor calls on the home. She advises on methods of minimising infection, ascertains names of contacts and reports on the general state of the house. She re-visits these patients at intervals and by this means she proves invaluable in keeping the department in touch with its patients. Approximately ten visits are undertaken weekly by each visitor. During the year health visitors paid 2,496 visits.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

The Chest Physician visited 174 patients in their homes or in hospitals other than the Sanatorium during the year. These visits were at the request of medical practitioners. In a few cases streptomycin has been given at home under the supervision of the Chest Physician.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of bone and joint tuberculosis were referred to the orthopaedic department, which is under the control of Mr. H. H. Langston, F.R.C.S.

RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS

A major change since the nationalisation of medicine has been the appointment of radiologists and radiographers to the Sanatorium.

SESSIONS

Sanatorium...	... Monday	9-11 a.m.;	2- p.m4.
	Tuesday	2-4 p.m.;	5-7 p.m.
	Wednesday	9-11 a.m.;	2-4 p.m.
	Friday	9-11 a.m.;	2-4 p.m.; 5-7 p.m.
Borough Hospital ...	Tuesday	2-4 p.m.	
	Saturday	9-11 a.m.	

Skiagrams taken during the year 1949 :

At Borough Hospital	...	1,729
At Sanatorium	...	5,364
TOTAL	...	7,093

LABORATORY WORK

The laboratory has examined 1,108 sputa for the department during the year. These were of out-patients only.

HEALTH (PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER-CARE OF SICK) SUB-COMMITTEE

This sub-committee was formed during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. V. King, B.A. Amongst the questions discussed are : extra nourishment, housing, beds and bedding for patients at home, clothing of patients, boarding-out of children, contacts, instruction in home handicrafts. Valuable work has been done by the sub-committee during the year.

THE ALMONERS DEPARTMENT

This department was started on the 3rd January, 1949. Work of a somewhat similar nature had been carried on for some years but the appointment of a qualified almoner has raised the character and standard of the work to an extremely high level. The almoner attends all clinics at the Health Centre and visits the Sanatorium three times a week. Domiciliary visits are paid when necessary. Close liaison is maintained with the health visitors.

356 cases were referred to the almoner during the year, and help and advice was given on a variety of problems such as :

Free milk	...	...	...	...	...	59
Provision of bedding	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of clothing	...	...	...	...	...	8
Boarding-out of children	...	...	...	...	...	14
Home help	...	...	...	...	...	7
District nurse	...	...	...	...	...	3
Legal aid	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	31
National Assistance Board and Ministry of National Insurance...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Training courses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Referred to voluntary bodies	...	...	...	...	...	36
Special needs	...	...	...	...	...	20
Domiciliary visits	...	...	...	...	...	70
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	115

A comprehensive survey of housing was not made, but of cases investigated it was found that :

113	were adequately housed
17	„ homeless
18	„ housing defects
72	„ overcrowded
8	„ re-housed

The work of the department has gradually increased throughout the year, but is being increasingly handicapped by the lack of financial help.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT

The Sanatorium section of the Isolation Hospital was filled to capacity throughout the year. Fortunately, no beds had to be closed for lack of nursing staff. All types of tuberculosis were treated although orthopaedic tuberculosis when there is no involvement of the lungs leading to infectivity is treated at Morland Hall. At the end of 1949, the waiting list for admission was as follows :

Men 36 ; Women 23; Children 2.

The beds available were :

(Male 80 ; Female 56 ; Children 24. Total—160.)

Patients were transferred from the Sanatorium, usually a short period for special treatment. Details are as under :

To Borough Hospital for Phrenic Crush	...	...	...
To Royal National Sanatorium, Ventnor, for adhesion section	...	...	...
To LeCourt Home, for chronics	...	...	...
To Brompton Hospital, for thoracoplasty	...	...	...

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX AND ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOPERITONEUM

	M.	F.
Receiving treatment 1st January, 1949	183	104
Inductions, 1949	21	22
Transferred IN	12	9
Transferred OUT	26	8
Treatment abandoned	17	3
Receiving treatment on 31st December, 1949	173	124
Refills during year	4,528	2,912

SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS SCHEME, 1931

Under the above scheme, which was issued by the Home Office, every employer engaged in an industry or process included in the first schedule to the scheme is required to arrange for the initial examination of any workman engaged by him within two months of his commencing to be employed in the industry or process, and any workman found at such examination to be suffering from tuberculosis or otherwise failing to reach the standard of health or physique required must be suspended employment in the industry or process.

The Chest Physician is authorised by the Council to carry out the initial examination on workmen engaged in the industry, and the Home Office pay a fee of 6s. to the Local Authority for each examination.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925

These regulations give local authorities power to require tuberculosis employees who are in an infectious state, engaged in the milk trade, to discontinue their employment or occupation.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 : SECTION 172

This section gives power to Local Authorities to enforce any person suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, who is in an infectious state, without proper lodging or accommodation, and who is a serious risk of infection to other persons, to be removed to a suitable hospital or institution.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

CLASSIFICATION

All patients are grouped according to age and sex, those under the age of 15 years being classified as children.

All patients are classified R or NR for respiratory or non-respiratory disease.

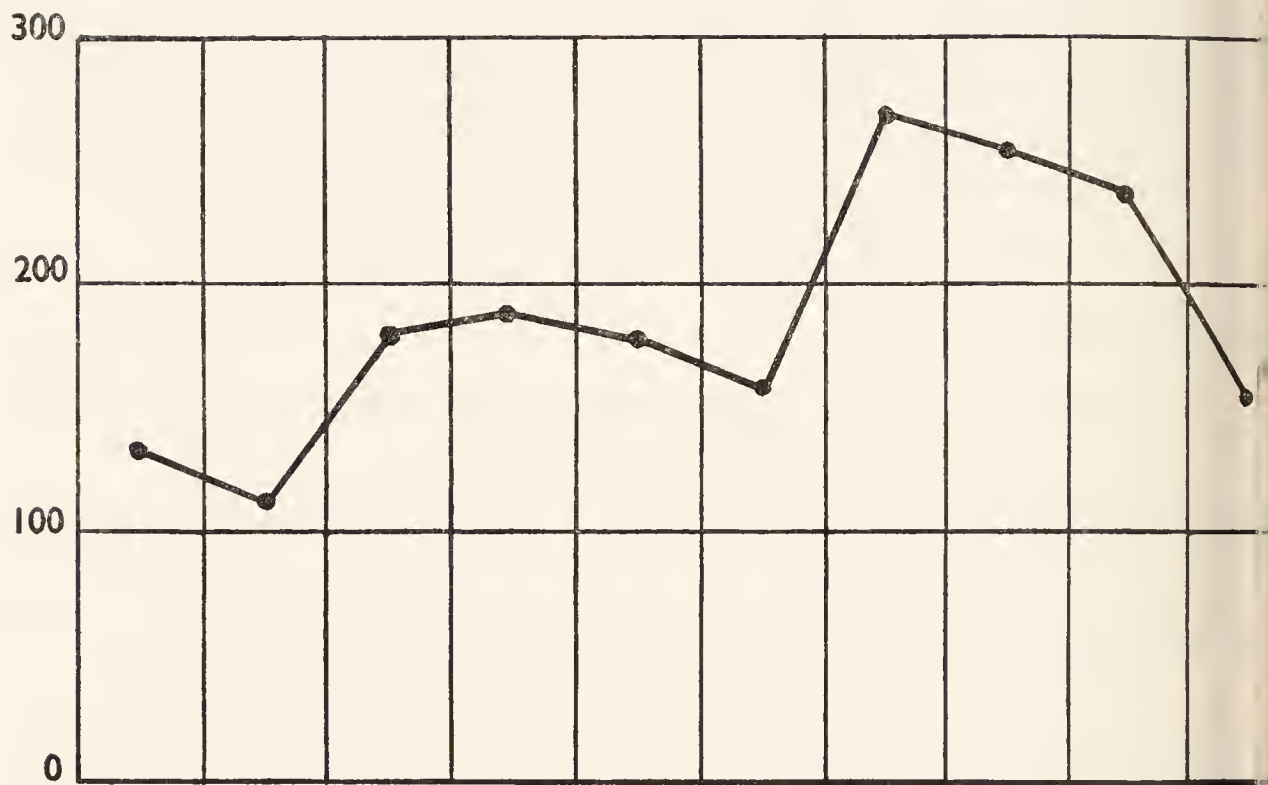
R patients are divided into A where tubercle bacilli have not been found and B when tubercle bacilli have been found.

A and B are further sub-divided into Groups 1, 2 and 3 according to the extent of lesion, complications or severity of systemic disturbance.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Chart showing Notified Cases for past 10 years

1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949



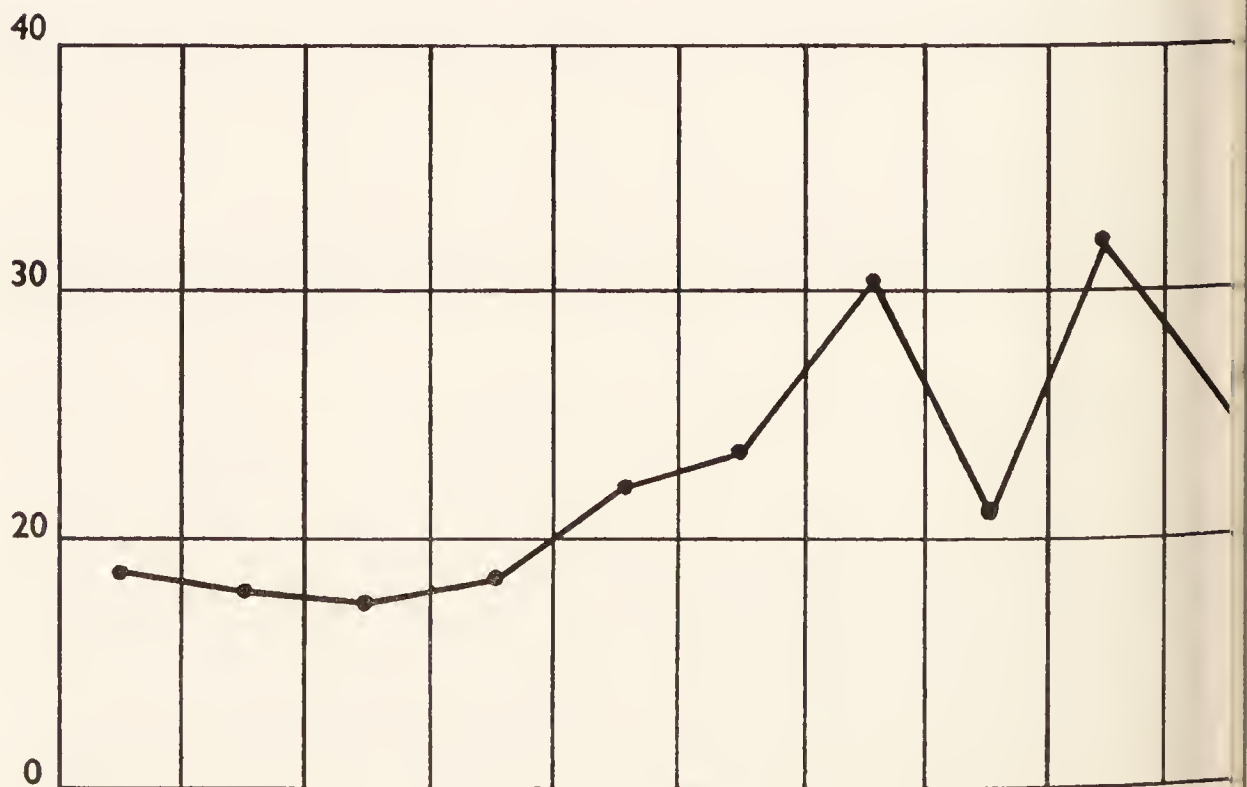
No. of
Cases

135 118 182 186 175 161 273 256 234 151

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Chart showing Notified Cases for past 10 years

1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949



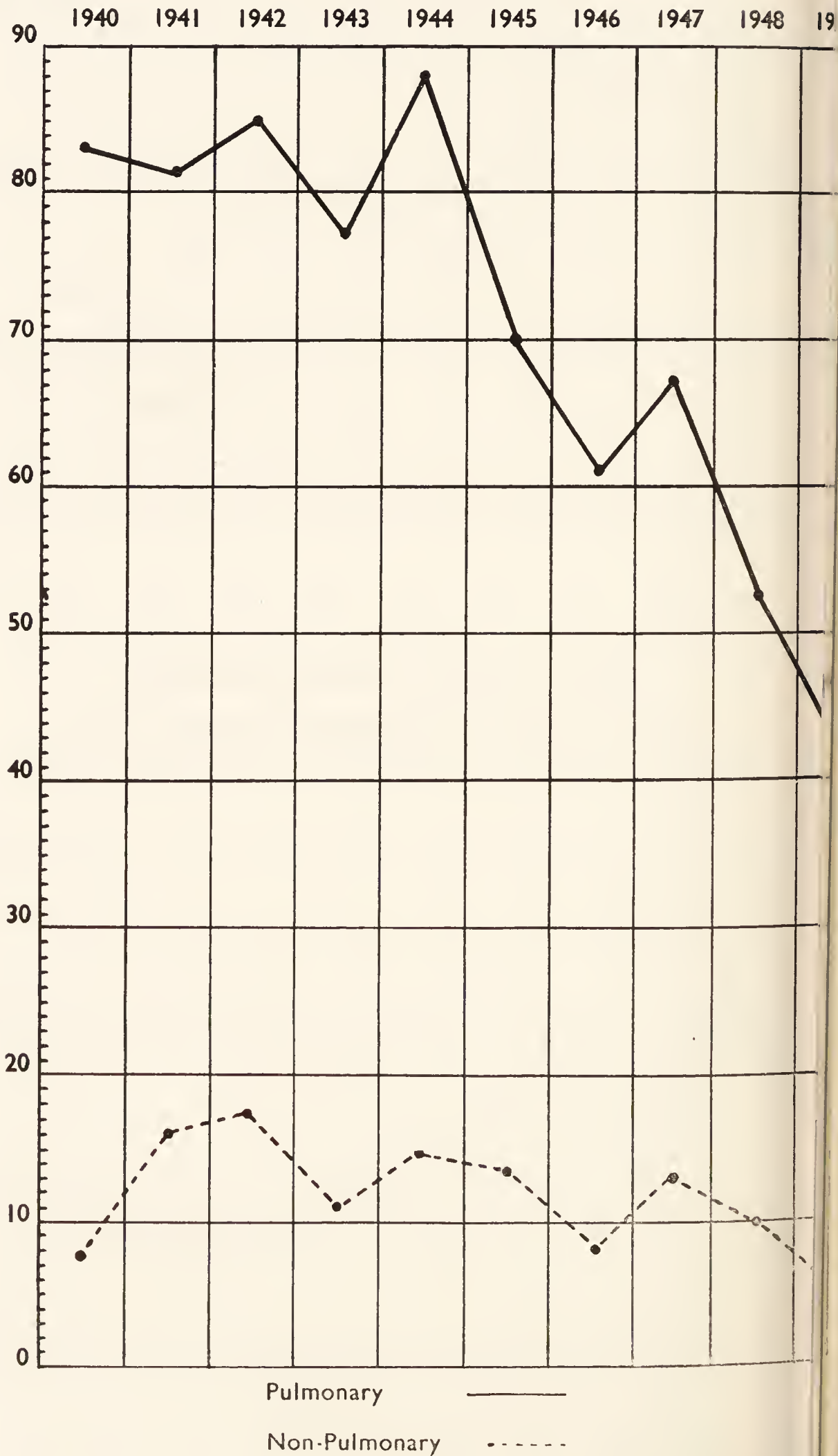
No. of
Cases

18 17 16 17 22 23 30 21 32 25

TUBERCULOSIS

Chart showing Mortality Rates for past 10 years

Death Rate
per 100,000
population



**SOUTHAMPTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES
HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM**



SOUTHAMPTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM

The following details of cases admitted to Hospital have been supplied by Dr. H. D. Rossiter, Resident Medical Officer at the Southampton Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium.

Number of cases admitted during the year was 933, of these 813 were infectious diseases exclusive of tuberculosis.

There was an epidemic of measles in the early winter followed by poliomyelitis in the summer.

MEASLES WITH COMPLICATIONS

A total of 100 cases were admitted compared with 88 in the previous year. The mortality rate remains roughly 2 per cent.

POLIOMYELITIS

71 cases of infantile paralysis were admitted during the year compared with 16 in 1948 and 77 in 1947, the mortality rate being 1.2 per cent. The fatal cases were bulbar types, some with respiratory involvement.

The epidemic started in July, when 22 cases were admitted — that is a month earlier than the 1947 epidemic.

SCARLET FEVER

The figures remain much the same as in other years, 80 cases being admitted compared with 92 in 1948.

WHOOPING COUGH WITH COMPLICATIONS

43 cases were admitted as against 55 in 1948.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS

(Under 2 years of age) — 34 cases were admitted of all degrees of severity, compared with 17 cases during the previous year. The mortality rate was 23.5 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA

There was no proven case of diphtheria admitted during the year.

SANITARY SERVICES
and
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS



CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

The following summary shows the particular work carried out under the various Acts administered by the department, and nuisances abated during the year :

Houses and premises visited and re-visited...	...	...	11,515
Houses and premises visited on complaint	...	...	3,785
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	26
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	36
Visits to contacts of smallpox, etc.	...	...	—
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease	...	...	430
Houses and premises disinfected	...	...	492
Inspections under building bye-laws	...	...	606
New drains tested and re-tested	...	...	595
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour test	...	...	34
Inspections of cinemas	...	...	7
Preliminary notices served	...	...	1,870
Legal notices served	...	...	532
Inspection of public houses	...	...	107

DETAILS OF WORK COMPLIED

Nuisances abated by verbal notice	...	...	...	...	166
Premises drained to the sewer	...	...	...	...	5
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	37
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	276
W.C. pans renewed	...	...	...	...	187
W.C. reconstructed	...	...	...	...	90
Toilet bath and sink wastes	...	...	...	...	80
Crack damp walls to houses	...	...	...	...	473
Houses redecorated	...	...	...	...	27
Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	...	...	751
Leaves, guttering and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	286
Sanitary sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	96
Floors, walls and windows	...	...	...	...	1,935
Hard paving	...	...	...	...	19
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	45
Regrates, coppers, etc.	...	...	...	...	205
Defective cisterns	...	...	...	...	139
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	301
Wastebins supplied	...	...	...	...	188
Perminous premises	...	...	...	...	—

ARTICLES DISINFECTED AT WEST QUAY DISINFECTING STATION

Beds, mattresses and covers	...	...	...	...	2,2
Bolsters and pillows	...	...	...	...	3,9
Blankets, quilts, sheets and towels	...	...	...	...	5,7
Books	...	...	...	...	8
Sundries	...	...	...	...	3,0
					15,8

DRAINAGE UNDER THE BUILDING BYE-LAWS

Number of inspections during progress of work	...	...	6
Number of drains tested and re-tested	...	...	5

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, IN RELATION TO THE GIVING OF NOTICE WITH RESPECT TO THE REPAIR AND ALTERATION OF DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

During the year 21 notifications were received regarding the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with the above Act.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the health department after notification :

Premises drained to the public sewer	...	...	...
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 93

During the year 30 cases for non-compliance of Statutory notices served under the above section were referred to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

In 2 instances the notices were complied with before the date of the hearing of the summonses.

In 6 instances the work had been commenced after the issue of the summons, and adjournments were granted to complete the work. The summonses were later withdrawn.

In 22 cases the notices were complied with after several adjournments.

The nuisance order prohibiting the use of part of a building reported in my last annual report was withdrawn during the year on the application of the owner, the local authority being satisfied that it had been rendered fit for human habitation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is one Common Lodging House in the Borough, with registered accommodation for 59 persons.

Twenty-six visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

There are three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 253 persons.

Thirty-six visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING STATISTICS

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,807
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	16,300
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	567
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	585
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	nil

(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1,87
-----	--	------

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	16
--	----

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,87
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	2,20
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	r

During the year 567 houses were inspected in areas that may at some future date be dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act, 1936.

No notices were served under the Act, but the information acquired will be invaluable when slum clearance schemes can again be operative.

RODENT CONTROL, 1949

Estimated number of rats destroyed :

In business premises	1,686
In private dwellings	6,890
On sewage disposal works	315
In sewers — March treatment	520
Refuse tips	1,922
	<hr/>
	11,333
	<hr/>

SEWERS

During the year two maintenance treatments were carried out in the sewers of the borough. The first treatment was preceded by

0 per cent. test of the sewer manholes, and the treatment was based on the findings of this test. 274 manholes were pre-baited and those showing signs of infestation were poison baited. It is estimated from the amount of poison bait consumed by the rats that 520 were destroyed.

The second treatment was undertaken during September, when 320 manholes were pre-baited and those in which pre-bait takes occurred were poisoned. It was not required that manhole covers should be lifted the day following the poisoning and it was not possible to estimate the number of rats killed in this treatment.

REFUSE TIPS

Three treatments were carried out at the Manor Farm Road tip, the first in January, when 495 rats were destroyed, 50 bodies being found. The second treatment was in June and resulted in a kill of 236, 27 bodies were found. The third treatment was in November and it is estimated that 1,191 rats were destroyed, 184 bodies were picked up the day after poison baits were laid. The larger number of rats destroyed on the tip during the November treatment may have been due to the fact that after the first sharp frosts of the autumn the rats moved into the tip to take up winter quarters.

The total number of rats destroyed on the refuse tip during the year is 1,922.

It will be recalled that when in the first year, 1945, your own operatives took over treatment of this tip, 9,400 rats were destroyed.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Three of the four works were treated at intervals during the year.

BUSINESS PREMISES

During the year 203 business premises were treated as a result of complaints, with an estimated destruction of 1,686 rats. The cost of this service is covered by charges made.

PRIVATE HOUSES

During the year 9,329 private dwellings were visited. This figure includes premises from which complaints were received and other premises surveyed.

HOUSE DRAINS

Investigations sometimes reveal direct access for rats from the house drains and it appears certain that the total damage caused by earth tremors as a result of enemy bombing has not yet been disclosed. In 16 instances drains with defects were found to be used by rats. These were reported to the Sanitary Inspector and repaired at his instructions.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	1,034
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	227
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	512
TOTAL					1,773

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES DURING
THE YEAR (SECTION 9)

Nature of Report	No. Received	Action Taken		
		Verbal Notice	Written Notice	Premises Void
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938	26	21	4	1
Schedule 3	—	—	—	—
Other matters	5	3	1	1
TOTALS	31	24	5	2

BAKEHOUSES

There are 56 bakehouses on the Register of Factories. During the year, 227 visits were made to these premises, in the course of which 41 contraventions of the Act were discovered and were remedied on verbal notice.

Under the Act bakehouses are required to be re-limewashed at least once in every 6 months or, if they are painted, washed off at least at similar intervals and the painting renewed every 7 years. In general, these requirements have been satisfactorily complied with and the average standard appears to be satisfactory.

HOMEWORK—FACTORIES ACT, 1937, SECTION 110

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, 9 lists were sent in during February containing the names of 60 outworkers. During August 8 lists were submitted containing the names of 48 outworkers. All the outwork reported was in the class specified

in the Act as "the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel." 42 visits have been made to outworkers' premises, in the course of which no instances have been found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

An increase in the employment of outworkers was noted during 1948, but this increase has not been maintained. It is difficult to assign a reason for this, but it may be observed that, except in the clothing trade, the employment of outworkers in this area is by no means the common practice.

FACTORIES—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

	Factories with Mechanical Power	Factories without Mechanical Power	Bake- houses	Totals
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>				
Intervening ventilated space provided ...	6	2	—	8
Provided to premises ...	7	5	—	12
New pans fixed ...	1	2	—	3
Properly vented ...	1	—	—	1
Lighted	1	1	—	2
Walls doors or roof repaired	2	4	2	8
Cleansed and limewashed	5	2	1	8
Suitably indicated ...	—	3	—	3
Suitably screened ...	—	—	—	—
Provided with fastenings	1	—	—	1
Drains cleared, relaid or repaired	7	6	3	16
Premises cleansed and redecorated	11	31	6	48
Roofs renewed or repaired	2	3	1	6
Ceilings renewed or repaired	3	4	2	9
Walls renewed or repaired	6	12	5	23
Floors renewed or repaired	3	10	1	14
Windows repaired or re- glazed	—	7	2	9
New sinks fitted	2	12	5	19
Sink wastes renewed or repaired	2	—	3	5
Yard paving repaired ...	1	6	1	8
Ventilation improved ...	3	2	—	5
Lavatory basins renewed ...	—	1	—	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	5	1	3	9
Dustbins provided	—	—	2	2
Other matters	6	3	4	13
TOTALS ...	75	117	41	233

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1936

In the course of the year a total of 1,075 visits have been made under these Acts. These included visits under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936. It has been found necessary to give 142 formal verbal warnings in respect of statutory irregularities under the Acts, chiefly in connection with the employment of juvenile assistants (i.e. under the age of 18 years), the non-exhibition of statutory forms and notices and matters connected with the health and welfare of shop assistants generally. Although no written notices have been served, a good deal of work has been achieved by verbal notice or by persuasion in securing improvements in the facilities afforded for the comfort or well-being of shop staffs.

It is regrettable that the legislature has not as yet found an opportunity of implementing the recommendations of the reports of the Gower Committee. In the mass of current shops legislation there is a great deal that is confusing and indeed some instances of the anomalous. The average shopkeeper, unless he has the benefit of professional advice, can scarcely be expected to find his way through the seven Acts and five sets of Statutory Orders which at present constitute shops law. It has to be remembered also that since the war a great burden of controls and restrictions has been carried by the average small trader, in addition to his statutory liabilities under the Shops Acts. It is fair to say that the majority of shop-keepers do their best to meet the requirements of the various Acts, and such details as are overlooked are seldom the result of wilful neglect.

An example of the administrative difficulties connected with the application of these Acts is afforded by the re-application of Defence Regulation 60 A.B. during the winter months, which has the effect of putting forward the closing hours of shops. There is, of course, no doubt that this Regulation has been kept in force for a sound purpose, but the fact remains that it has placed an additional burden upon local authority staffs who have invariably found it necessary to spend a great deal of time in explaining the effect of the Regulation. It is perhaps not too much to repeat the hope that it will not be too long before the Shops Acts are simplified and consolidated.

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928

During the year five samples were taken under the Acts and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. The results were as follows :

No. of Sample	Chlorine as Chlorides
1	7.5 parts per 100,000
2	5.0 „ „
3	37.5 „ „
4	20.0 „ „
5	40.0 „ „

NOTE.—The limit of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

Samples 3 and 5 were slightly above the permitted maximum Chlorine content and the matter was taken up with the firm from whom the samples were taken. Sample No. 5 was in fact a second sample taken from the same stock as Sample No. 3. Investigation by the firm disclosed the fact that the flock concerned had been in stock for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and although samples of it had been taken during that time with satisfactory results, it had deteriorated under storage to the extent indicated by the samples above. In view of this circumstance, the firm voluntarily undertook the destruction of this flock.

Bedding manufacturers and upholsterers in the Borough obtain their supplies of flock from outside the area. There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured. It is understood that the supply position has been considerably easier during the year. There has been no indication of any changes in legislation, as recommended in the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee during 1947.

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948
Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by sanitary inspectors).

Premises	M/c Line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(I) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	58	373	—	—
(II) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	582	846	6	—
(III) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	3	12	42	—	—
TOTALS		652	1,261	6	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ...	45	48	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	5	5	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	15	15	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences: (S. 7)					
a) Insufficient ...	10	12	—	6	—
b) Unsuitable or defective ...	15	33	—	18	—
c) Not separate for sexes ...	7	10	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	119	119	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	216	242	—	31	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in Aug. List Required by S. 110 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists	No. of instances of Work in Un-wholesome Premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making, etc., cleaning and washing)	48	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	48	—	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM

The year has seen a continuance of the public's interest in ice cream. In fact, it is possible that the product has enjoyed a record post-war year by reason of the prolonged and exceedingly fine summer. The number of premises from which ice cream is sold has continued to increase and there have been signs that the supplies position has been eased.

During the year the Ministry of Food offered ice cream manufacturers an increase in their sugar allocation amounting to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their pre-war datum usage. This increase, however, was conditional upon the production by the manufacturer of an ice cream showing upon analysis not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk fat content. The Ministry were careful to emphasise that this step was in no way an attempt to introduce a standard for ice cream. Indeed, most manufacturers were already producing a fat content of well above this figure and it was not observed that the increase in the allocation was reflected in a higher fat content of the more superior grades.

During the year Council approved the registration of 11 manufacturers and 113 vendors. The following table shows the number of premises in the register as compared with the two preceding years.

Type of Registration	1947	1948	1949
Manufacturers ...	46	51	31
Vendors	83	127	302
Wholesale storage ...	2	2	3
TOTALS ...	131	180	336

The differences in the figures between 1948 and 1949 need some explaining. The figures for the latter year represent the state of the register at the 31st December, 1949. It will be seen that 20 manufacturers had dropped out during the year; most of these were small shopkeepers who found that increasing competition coupled with the continued restrictions on supplies of materials made the continuance of even their small amount economically impracticable. The large increase in the number of vendors is attributable to the resumption of retail sale of ice cream by many shopkeepers who were already registered but had been

temporarily withdrawn from the register following the abolition of ice cream manufacture during the war. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the steady improvement in the supplies position, which is briefly referred to above, is reflected in this resumption of sales, as the larger manufacturers found it possible during the year to recommence supplies to many of their old customers.

A total of 578 visits were made to ice cream premises during the year. These visits do not include visits made for the purpose of taking samples.

With regard to the sampling of ice cream, it has been found possible to increase the number of samples taken during the year to 112. This has afforded an opportunity of assessing the bacteriological quality of any particular ice cream by obtaining an average result over a number of samples. This course is recommended by the Ministry of Health in order to avoid false impressions which may be derived by reason of the capricious nature of the test in some circumstances. However, all samples have been taken in duplicate so that one part may be submitted to a chemical examination. It cannot, however, be said that the methylene blue test is yet at the stage where it provides a ready check upon the bacteriological condition of ice cream. There are certain obvious practical difficulties in obtaining a regular series of samples from a number of manufacturers, especially when ice cream is not the sole pre-occupation of the department.

The improvement in manufacturing premises resultant upon the application of the Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947, has been maintained throughout the year and it can be said that in general the conditions under which the product is sold to the public are very fair. It is gratifying to note that there has been a tendency towards the production and sale of wrapped ice cream in greater quantities. This abolishes some difficulties associated with the dispensing of loose ice cream and also eliminates obvious risks of contamination. One of the most troublesome aspects of the work in connection with ice cream premises has been the maintenance of a proper standard of hygiene in the care and handling of serving implements.

Once again reference must be made to the continuing absence of standards of ice cream. Reference to the table of samples which follows will show the astonishing variations in the chemical composition to be found amongst the various makes sold in the borough. There is reason to believe that the trade itself would welcome a reasonable standard, notwithstanding the fact that materials are still subject to control.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES—1949

No.	Provisional Grade — Meth. Blue Test	Percentage Fat	Percentage Total Solids	Boric Acid	Starch
1	1	2.3	18.6	A	P
2	2	1.1	24.75	A	P
3	2	10.2	29.94	A	P
4	1	6.2	27.24	A	P
5	3	5.1	27.24	Trace	P
6	1	2.3	21.79	A	P
7	1	6.2	31.02	Trace	P
8	1	1.7	26.30	A	P
9	2	7.95	35.35	Trace	P
10	1	5.96	30.72	Trace	P
11	1	3.41	31.68	Trace	P
12	1	12.49	41.92	Trace	P
13	1	5.68	27.28	A	P
14	1	1.14	35.46	A	P
15	1	5.68	29.30	Trace	P
16	1	9.94	35.46	Trace	P
17	1	2.84	21.25	Trace	P
18	3	6.25	27.75	Trace	P
19	1	7.38	27.6	Trace	P
20	1	7.1	27.57	Trace	P
21	1	8.2	30.7	P	P
22	1	9.4	40.8	A	P
23	1	1.7	23.4	P	P
24	1	2.3	27.0	P	P
25	1	4.0	23.7	P	P
26	3	4.0	26.8	P	P
27	3	9.4	37.1	A	P
28	3	6.0	29.6	P	P
29	1	5.7	30.3	A	P
30	1	10.8	37.7	P	P
31	1	10.8	35.5	P	P
32	1	4.0	22.6	P	P
33	3	1.7	30.3	Trace	P
34	3	7.4	33.8	A	P
35	1	9.1	30.2	P	P
36	1	8.5	35.5	A	P
37	1	2.8	19.6	P	P
38	1	9.6	34.3	A	P
39	4	7.8	27.2	A	P
40	1	5.1	29.8	A	P
41	1	9.6	33.9	P	P
42	1	7.8	32.1	A	P
43	1	9.6	35.9	A	P
44	1	6.5	28.3	A	P
45	1	5.4	23.3	A	P
46	1	5.7	24.0	P	P
47	3	11.6	35.7	P	P
48	3	7.9	31.5	P	P
49	2	8.5	33.9	P	P
50	1	3.1	28.5	A	P

Ice Cream Samples—1949 (*continued*)

No.	Provisional Grade — Meth. Blue Test	Percentage Fat	Percentage Total Solids	Boric Acid	Starch
51	1	8.8	28.5	P	A
52	3	10.2	33.8	P	A
53	2	3.7	22.8	P	P
54	2	6.2	27.1	P	P
55	2	6.2	26.3	P	P
56	1	4.0	25.6	P	P
57	1	10.2	35.0	P	P
58	1	3.1	26.9	P	A
59	1	11.4	35.7	P	A
60	1	11.1	35.5	P	P
61	1	10.8	35.3	P	P
62	3	7.9	30.8	P	P
63	1	2.8	33.3	P	P
64	2	11.1	35.9	P	P
65	3	7.7	30.9	P	P
66	1	5.1	24.4	P	P
67	2	6.8	30.6	A	P
68	3	12.5	36.3	P	P
69	2	8.5	31.3	P	P
70	1	10.8	33.8	P	P
71	1	7.4	31.5	A	P
72	3	9.1	31.9	A	P
73	—	9.9	32.4	P	P
74	1	9.6	35.0	P	P
75	4	7.4	33.5	P	P
76	3	7.7	34.9	A	P
77	1	8.8	29.0	P	P
78	2	3.4	27.3	A	P
79	2	10.2	36.3	P	P
80	1	4.0	27.4	A	P
81	2	10.2	34.7	P	P
82	2	9.9	36.8	P	P
83	1	6.2	34.0	A	P
84	1	7.4	30.6	A	P
85	2	8.2	34.5	A	P
86	2	9.1	32.3	A	P
87	2	11.4	30.6	A	P
88	1	8.5	35.9	A	P
89	2	3.7	21.9	A	P
90	1	3.4	29.5	A	P
91	1	2.3	25.1	A	P
92	2	7.4	31.7	A	P
93	1	6.8	29.8	A	P
94	1	10.2	35.1	Trace	P
95	4	7.9	34.1	A	P
96	1	10.2	35.5	Trace	P
97	2	5.7	27.3	A	P
98	3	8.5	31.6	A	P
99	2	5.1	31.0	A	P
100	2	5.1	31.5	A	P

Ice Cream Samples—1949 (*continued*)

No.	Provisional Grade — Meth. Blue Test	Percentage Fat	Percentage Total Solids	Boric Acid	Starch
101	1	8.5	28.7	A	P
102	3	8.2	31.5	A	A
103	3	3.7	25.3	A	P
104	1	5.1	27.0	A	P
105	2	1.7	31.0	Trace	P
106	1	10.2	34.6	A	P
107	1	9.1	35.8	A	P
108	2	9.9	34.6	A	P
109	1	8.5	35.9	A	P
110	1	6.0	27.2	Trace	P
111	3	9.1	32.8	A	P
112	1	1.7	24.4	A	P

NOTES.—Sample No. 73 was not submitted to the methylene blue test as, being coffee flavoured, its colour was unsuitable. The average percentage of fat content was 6.97 and the average percentage of total solids 30.65. The highest recorded fat content was 12.5 (Sample No. 68); the lowest was 1.1 (Sample No. 2).

The overall picture presented by 111 samples which were submitted to the methylene blue test is a very satisfactory one. An analysis of the results of the test shows the following state of affairs:

Number of samples falling into provisional Grade 1	...
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	2 ...
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	3 ...
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	4 ...
TOTALS	...1

Grades 1 and 2 are taken to be satisfactory while Grades 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory. The number of satisfactory samples was therefore 89 or 80.18 per cent. of the total number taken.

It is relevant to note that a reasonably good fat content is not necessarily a guarantee of a “safe” ice cream. For example, sample No. 95 has a very fair fat content of 7.9 per cent., but is bacterially unsound. Samples Nos. 39 and 75 are further examples of this. On the other hand, many samples showing excellent bacteriological

results are found to be of a poor chemical standard, such as Nos. 2, 6, 8, 23, 24, 91 and 112. These observations lead to the conclusion that, in view of the peculiar susceptibility of the product to contamination of various kinds, consistency in bacterial results of a good standard is more to be desired than a high chemical quality.

HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

A total of 81 visits was recorded during the year to hairdressers' premises under Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937. There were other visits under the various Shops Acts. The standard of these premises appears to be maintained at a very satisfactory level and this is in some measure due to the extremely energetic attention given by the local Branch of the National Hairdressers' Federation to the maintenance of proper hygiene in its members' premises. The co-operation and assistance of the Branch is gratefully acknowledged.

A few cases have been found where hairdressing was being carried on in private houses. These, however, have been satisfactorily dealt with.

FOOD PREMISES—

FRIED FISH SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

Very considerable attention has been given to food premises generally during the year. Restaurants have come in for particular attention and this activity reflects the growing interest in the clean food movement both by local authorities and by the general public. 526 visits have been made to restaurant kitchens and it can be said that during the year something of a drive has been undertaken to improve the conditions under which food is prepared and sold in these establishments.

It was found necessary in two cases to undertake prosecutions against restaurant keepers whose premises did not conform to the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. In the first of these, the occupier was fined £5 on each of three summonses, and in the other a penalty of £9 10s. 0d. was imposed in respect of a total of ten summonses. It is perhaps not too much to say that the work of the department was considerably facilitated by the publicity attendant upon these two cases.

At the end of 1948, the Ministry of Food intimated that, in consequence of additional resources in edible oil being available, they were prepared to consider applications for additional fried fish shops. This led to a minor rush of applications for registration, which was carried over until the early months of 1949. A number of registrations were effected in the early part of the year but the position was soon reached, at least so far as this area was concerned, where the numbers of such premises were considered by the Ministry of Food to be adequate. In the course of 173 visits to fried fish premises little cause has been found for serious complaint. The local authority is in a fortunate position with regard to this type of business in that before registration can be recommended the premises must satisfy both the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and any other special requirements which may be applied by the authority. In this way, it has been possible to ensure that fried fish businesses are commenced under the best possible conditions and with the prospect of affording little trouble subsequently.

The campaign in food hygiene has had its effect upon the fried fish business, as it has on other food handling trades. It is gratifying to be able to record that the Fish Friers Federation has been in the forefront in seeking to ensure that the trade it represents shall be actively concerned in the effort towards general improvement.

As yet the clean food campaign is young. It cannot be denied that a great deal remains to be done towards seeing that the standard of food premises of all kinds is completely satisfactory and there is no doubt that the inspection and supervision of such premises is to form an important part of the activities of the health authorities in the coming few years.

THE SOUTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT CLEAN FOOD GUILD

In the annual report of 1948 the formation of the Clean Food Guild was referred to. The year 1949 has seen the guild getting on its feet and it is very pleasant to record that by the end of the year it was firmly established, and was not only making progress in its growth but was beginning to make its presence felt in the affairs of the town. The membership position at the end of 1949 was 67 trader members and 120 shop premises.

During the year, the executive committee of the guild met on seven occasions. This committee is composed of representatives of the food Trade Associations as well as of the Borough Council and Health Department, and it is an encouraging sign that such normally busy people should have maintained such a uniform interest in the progress of the guild. The activities of the committee, however, have extended beyond the attendances at meetings for various members have at different times during the year addressed public bodies on clean food in general and the guild in particular. The press has been very kind in giving much useful publicity to the work of the guild.

A venture of this kind is in the nature of a pioneering effort and its progress can hardly be expected to be spectacular. The committee of the guild recognise the fact and also realise that their aims and objects will in the long run owe more to education and instruction than to legislation. The progress made by the organisation during 1949 can be taken as an indication of the enthusiasm of the committee and its officers and a heartening augury for the future.

SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS, etc.

The inspectors attended the Government-controlled slaughterhouses daily during the period of slaughtering and in addition the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold :

180	visits	were	made	to	butchers' shops ;
2,515	„	„			miscellaneous premises ;
179	„	„			dairies and cowsheds.

SLAUGHTERING AND TRANSPORT OF MEAT

The carcasses and offals of 20,365 animals were examined — details are shown later. Slaughtering has been carried on in two slaughterhouses during 1949, often in congested and unsatisfactory conditions. The Ministry of Food have extended and are re-equipping premises which, prior to the war, were used as a slaughterhouse. These premises are expected to be in use in the spring of 1950.

In addition to the normal routine inspections of carcasses and offals, inspections were made to detect the presence of the parasite *cysticercus bovis*. Two localised cases were found. The carcasses were subjected to the approved cold storage treatment.

As stated in my report for the previous year, the transport of meat has again caused me some concern. I am pleased, however, to report that during the year five more vehicles were fitted with hanging rails and three vans were replaced. A hot-water plant was installed at the largest depot for the purpose of van cleansing. An improvement in the transport of offal was effected by the provision of metal containers.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Diseased or unwholesome meat from the slaughterhouses is collected by a Government contractor and used for the manufacture of fertiliser, etc.

Large amounts of other unsound food when suitable are sold through the Ministry of Food agents for animal feeding purposes. Smaller amounts are dealt with at the Corporation's concentrator plant. It was not necessary in any instance to make a seizure.

A prosecution taken against a Southampton bakery firm for selling a loaf of bread containing a piece of metal was dismissed on payment of costs by the defendant.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

BEEF :	199 whole Carcasses.	87 Quarters.
	710 part Livers.	635 Heads and Tongues.
	1,216 Lungs.	244 Mesenteries.
	480 Hearts.	271 Skirts.
	270 Tripes.	201 Tails.
	384 Melts.	712 Livers.
		90 Kidneys.
PORK :	26 whole Carcasses.	54½ Heads.
	3 Quarters.	82 Plucks.
MUTTON :	8 whole Carcasses.	8 Quarters.
	351 Plucks.	
VEAL :	15 whole Carcasses.	30 Plucks.

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses ...	50	4	36
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses ...	31	17	52
Unsound or damaged meat condemned in shops and stores (including imported meat) ...	3	17	77
TOTAL (meat and offal) ...	85	19	53

		Steers, Heifers & Bulls	Cows	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs, Sows & Boars
Number of animals killed ...		2,497	2,283	8,210	5,553	1822
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned ...	7	37	8	13	16
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	730	787	365	16	66
Percentage affected ...		29.52	36.09	4.54	0.52	4.5
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned ...	14	141	—	3	10
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	340	692	—	—	32
Percentage affected ...		14.18	36.49	—	0.05	2.31

The following articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and salvaged when suitable for pig or poultry food. Butter, margarine, lard and cheese were returned to wholesalers in accordance with a Ministry of Food instruction :

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS—

118½ lbs. Bacon.

211 lbs. Sausages and Sausage

147 lbs. Meat Pies.

Meat.

Weight : 476½ lbs.

POULTRY, EGGS, RABBITS, ETC.—

2,451 lbs. Rabbits.	30 lbs. Fish Cakes.
47 lbs. Whale Meat.	228½ lbs. Poultry.
101 lbs. Creaming Compound.	142 lbs. Sweetened Fat.
92 lbs. Suet and Cooking Fat.	

Weight : 3,091½ lbs.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.—

183¾ lbs. Macaroni, Spaghetti, etc.	564 cartons Onion Powder.
38½ lbs. Tea.	22 packets Custard Powder.
521½ lbs. Cheese.	31 packets Dried Egg.
213¾ lbs. Butter.	7 jars Jam.
32¾ lbs. Margarine.	40 bottles Vinegar.
1,260 lbs. Flour.	481 bottles Salad Cream, Ketchup, etc.
8,104 lbs. Bread.	205 bottles Fruit.
2,390 lbs. Cereals.	20 jars Paste, Spread, etc.
915 lbs. Biscuits.	1,876 lbs. Chocolate and Sweets.
122 lbs. Cake.	249¾ lbs. Pickles and Sauces.
468¾ lbs. Cake and Pudding Mixture.	7½ lbs. Gravy Powder.
24 bottles Mustard.	6 bottles Coffee Essence.
4 lbs. Cocoa.	448 lbs. Sausage Rusk.
409½ lbs. Dried Fruit.	480 lbs. Sugar.
	15¾ lbs. mixed Groceries.

Weight : 18,350½ lbs.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT—

8,736 lbs. Potatoes.	31½ lbs. Mushrooms.
1,182 lbs. Dried Peas.	712 lbs. Lemons.
2,012 lbs. Tomatoes.	17,592 lbs. Pears.

Weight : 30,265½ lbs.

CANNED GOODS—

1,594 tins Meat.	21 tins Pudding.
302 tins Soup, Broth, etc.	100 tins Spaghetti.
28 tins Sausages.	6 tins Dried Egg.
2 tins Bacon.	1 tin Salad Cream.
19 tins Rabbit.	187 tins Paste and Spread.
2,809 tins Fish.	42 tins Mussels.
2,969 tins Vegetables.	316 tins Jam.
108 tins Syrup.	4,175 tins Milk.
964 tins Fruit.	35 tins Fruit Juice.

Weight : 13,496 lbs.

FISH—

216½ st. Skate.	444¼ st. Fillet.
379 st. Codfish.	428½ st. Kippers.
95 st. Sprats.	424 st. Mackerel.
103 st. 5 lbs. Roes.	628¼ st. Herrings.
95½ st. Dogfish.	420½ st. Haddock.
155 st. Bloaters.	1,443 lbs. Shrimps and Prawns.
158 st. Plaice, Soles, etc.	38½ st. Hake.
42 st. Whiting.	441 lbs. Crabs.
25 lbs. Lobsters.	24 st. Turbot.
14 st. Halibut.	24 st. mixed Fish.
2 st. Whelks.	400 lbs. Cockles.

Weight : 53,997 lbs.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF FOOD, including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption :

139 tons 8 cwts. 2 lbs.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

On the 1st April, 1949, the Ministry of Food indicated by Circular MF 3/49 that they were making available additional supplies of sugar, and in certain cases fats, to ice cream manufacturers, and that those manufacturers wishing to avail themselves of these additional supplies would be required to sign an undertaking that their ice cream would have a minimum fat content of 2½ per cent.

In order to ensure that these undertakings are complied with, local authorities were requested to make returns of all samples of ice cream taken, together with the name of the manufacturer, in order that the Ministry would be assured that these fats were being used for the purpose intended. This information has been regularly supplied to the Ministry. I append a table of samples showing the fat content.

113 samples were examined chemically, with the following results :

Fat Content	Heat Treated	Cold Mix	Total Samples Examined	% 1949	% 1948
Below 2.5% ...	10	1	11	9.74	26.39
2.5% to 4% ...	11	5	16	14.16	36.11
4% to 5% ...	—	—	—	—	18.05
5% to 7% ...	17	8	25	22.12	5.56
7% to 10% ...	38	4	42	37.17	13.89
10% to 12% ...	17	—	17	15.04	—
12% and over ...	2	—	2	1.77	—
TOTAL ...	95	18	113	100.00	100.00

Average fat content, 1949 ... 6.93 per cent.

„ „ „ 1948 ... 3.81 „ „

113 samples were submitted to the bacteriologist, with the following results :

Grade	Samples Examined	% 1949	% 1948
Provisional Grade 1	66	58.41	52.50
„ „ 2	24	21.23	12.50
„ „ 3	19	16.81	11.25
„ „ 4	3	2.66	23.75
Owing to the colour of one sample an accurate result was not possible	1	.89	—
TOTAL ...	113	100.00	100.00

MILK

At the commencement of 1949 there were 4 cowkeepers, 14 dairies and 16 dairymen on the registers. Three of the dairymen resided outside the Borough. On October 1st, with the coming into operation of the new Milk and Dairies Regulations and the Special Designations Regulations, the control of the cowkeeper passed from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There were 7 pasteurising and 1 heat-treatment plants in operation. Practically all the milk retailed in the Borough is either tuberculin tested or has been subjected to heat treatment of pasteurisation standard. The existing pasteurisation plant in one of the largest dairies was replaced by a high temperature — short time plant of modern design. The majority of the dairies are equipped with jet bottle-washing machines. Inspections were made of the pasteurising plants and samples taken to test the efficiency. Samples of bottles were taken from the washing machines.

397 samples of milk were examined :

213 were subjected to chemical examination.

184 were subjected to bacteriological examination.

The average fat content of 208 samples which were found to be genuine was 3.77 per cent.

At the end of the year the following licences granted by this authority were in operation :

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

15 Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested".

1 Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested".

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

7 Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised".

17 Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised".

1 Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised".

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

The following samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, King's Park Road :

TUBERCULIN TESTED (Certified) — 39 samples were examined.

2 failed to pass both B. Coli and Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

PASTEURISED MILK — 121 samples were examined.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

HEAT-TREATED MILK — 24 samples were examined.

All samples were satisfactory.

MILK BOTTLES — 51 bottles were examined.

Routine examination of bottle rinse from dairies.

3 bottles were classed as unsatisfactory.

SAMPLING — FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year, 701 samples were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst. A table showing the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise follows. A summary of the unsatisfactory samples together with action taken also follows :

Taken			Taken		
3	Aspirin	3	1	Golden Syrup	1
4	Baking Powder	4	6	Ground Coffee	6
6	Bicarbonate of Soda	6	3	Ground Ginger	3
1	Blanc Mange Powder	1	3	Ground Nutmeg	3
6	Bread	6	5	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	5
1	Bottled Plums	1	3	Health Salts	3
12	Butter	12	3	Hydrogen Peroxide	3
22	Cakes and Pastries	22	113	Ice Cream	113
15	Cake and Pudding Mixture	15	6	Jam	6
3	Canned Fish	3	6	Ketchup	6
5	Canned Rhubarb	5	6	Liquorice Powder	6
4	Canned Soup	4	12	Margarine	12
4	Canned Vegetables	4	5	Meat Paste	5
6	Castor Oil	6	2	Meat Pies	2
3	Cereal Breakfast Food	3	13	Medicines	13
1	Chocolate	1	213	Milk	205
1	Cider	1	2	Mint Sauce	8
6	Cocoa	6	3	Mixed Spice	2
6	Coffee and Chicory Extract	6	4	Mustard	3
12	Cooking Fat	12	15	Ointments	4
1	Corn Flour	1	1	Olive Oil	15
4	Culinary Colourings	4	3	Pepper	1
11	Culinary Flavours	11	3	Preserved Fruit	3
8	Culinary Herbs	8	3	Rum	3
6	Curry Powder	6	3	Saccharin Tablets	2
7	Custard Powder	7	7	Salad Cream	3
6	Epsom Salts	6	2	Salad Oil	7
13	Fish Paste	13	3	Seidlitz Powders	2
10	Flour	10	7	Sausages	2
7	Fruit Preserving Tablets	7	15	Soft Drinks	6
1	Fruit Syrup	1	5	Soup Powder	14
4	Gelatine Powder	4	3	Sulphur Tablets	5
3	Gin	3	1	Suet	3
6	Glauber Salts	6	1	Toffee	1
2	Golden Raising Powder	2	10	Vinegar	1
					10

* "S." = Satisfactory.

* "N.S." = Not Satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
580	I.	Self-Raising Flour	17.5% deficient in available CO ₂ . Formal Sample unobtainable.
585	I.	Self-Raising Flour	42.5% deficient in available CO ₂ . A subsequent sample taken at the firm's warehouse was satisfactory. The manager of the firm was interviewed.
352	I.	Fruit Preserving Tablets	20% deficient in SO ₂ . Formal Sample unobtainable.
353	I.	Fruit Preserving Tablets	50% deficient in SO ₂ . Subsequent Formal Sample was satisfactory.
7	I.	Concentrated Fruit Syrup	Solids 9.11%, Sugar 7.42%. The Analyst was of the opinion that fruit syrup should contain at least 50% sugar. The manufacturer stated that the sample was from comparatively old stock and that on future deliveries the word "Cordial" would be used.
375	I.	Glauber Salts B.P.	Four out of six samples did not agree with the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia. The cartons of the unsatisfactory samples were either unlined or lined with poor quality paper. In the case of the two satisfactory samples waxed paper of good quality had been used. The manufacturers of the unsatisfactory samples were communicated with.
376	I.	Ditto	
377	I.	Ditto	
378	I.	Ditto	
35	I.	Milk	The following unsatisfactory samples of milk were from the same vendor, except Samples 594 and 597 which were taken in transit from the dairy of the vendor: Fat 3.70%, non-fatty Solids 8.45% i.e., 6.2% added water. Subsequent Formal Sample satisfactory. Fat 3.8%, non-fatty Solids 8.42% i.e., 0.9% added water. Subsequent Formal Sample satisfactory. Fat 3.25%, non-fatty Solids 8.29% i.e. 2.4% added water. See Sample 410.
123	I.	Milk	
404	I.	Milk	

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples—(continued)

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
410	F.	Milk	Fat 5.0%, non-fatty Solids 8.03%, i.e. 5.5% added water. A prosecution followed and the dairyman was fined 40/-.
554	I.	Milk	Fat 3.95%, non-fatty Solids 8.10%, i.e. 4.7% added water. Repairs to the Cooler at the dairy were being carried out at the time when this sample was taken.
574	I.	Milk	Fat 3.3%, non-fatty Solids 8.38%, i.e. 2.08% added water. See Samples 594 and 597.
594	F.	Milk	{ Fat 4.2%, non-fatty Solids 7.28%, i.e. 14.3% added water. Fat 4.6%, non-fatty Solids 7.5%, i.e. 10.7% added water. These two samples were from a consignment sent in by a farmer. A prosecution followed. The case was dismissed; the defendant submitted that the milk was sold as it came from the cow.
597	F.	Milk	
10	I.	Rum	10.1% excess water. Subsequent Formal Sample satisfactory.
96	I.	Seidlitz B.P. Powders	The powders were caked. On investigation it was found that the Seidlitz Powders had been stored in a damp position. The vendor was warned.
591	I.	Sausages	19% deficient in meat. The subsequent Formal Sample would, with the 2.5% allowed at the discretion of the Court, make the sample satisfactory. Manufacturer warned.
456	I.	Orange Squash	Condition unsatisfactory. The remaining 6 bottles were destroyed by the vendor.

The following miscellaneous articles of food were submitted for examination for various reasons, i.e. complaints received, guidance of food inspectors, etc. :—

No. of Samples Examined	Article	Result of Examination
1	Cheese	Complaint that cheese contained no fat. The Analyst reported that it had been made from whole milk.
1	Meat Loaf	Complaint that meat was unfit. Harmless sulphide stains and crystallised fat found.
1	Tin of Orange Juice	Complaint of metallic taste. No metals found.
1	Meat Loaf	Complaint of vomiting after consuming. Submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination. Nothing found to account for the symptoms of the complaint.
1	Chewing Gum	Complaint of vomiting. The packet was marked "no food value." The Analyst reported that sugar was absent. Nothing was found to account for the symptoms of the complaint.
1	Condensed Milk	Examined at request of shopkeeper who had received complaints from his customers. Hard crystals of lactose were present. Stock withdrawn from sale by wholesaler.
1	Tin of Chili-lon-Carne	Examined at request of shopkeeper. 3.9 grains of tin per lb. which is excessive. Stock condemned.
1	Bottle of Lemonade	Complaint of sediment. The sediment was found to consist of fibres, probably from sugar sacks, and a fragment of coal. The factory was visited and the manager warned.
3	Skimmed Milk Powder	From three 1-cwt. containers at canteen. Complaint that powder was sour. Nothing abnormal found.
1	Sweetened Fat	Complaint that article contained no fat. Analyst found 29.4% of fat present.
1	Tin of Grapes	Complaint of fragments of glass. Crystals of Potassium bitartrate found. Potassium tartrate is naturally present in grape juice, and the cans must have been stored under conditions suitable for the growth of the crystals. No action taken.

List of Samples Analysed for Various Reasons—(continued)

No. of Samples Examined	Article	Result of Examination
1	Piece of Heart Muscle from Steer	Examined for cysticercus bovis. No typical cysts found, probably calcified.
1	Ditto	Ditto. Nothing abnormal found.
1	Tin of Meat	Submitted to bacteriological examination after cases of suspected food poisoning. No growth of dysentery, salmonella or food poisoning organisms found.
1	Dripping	Ditto.
2	Sausage Rolls	Submitted to bacteriological examination after cases of suspected food poisoning. No growth of dysentery, salmonella or food poisoning organisms found.
1	Tin of Soup	Examined at request of shopkeeper. Nothing abnormal found.
1	Dehydrated Onion Powder	Examined at request of shopkeeper. The Analyst reported that it was lumpy and out of condition. Stock condemned.
1	Margarine	Samples taken from a grocer's shop where a customer had complained of taste of carbolic in food purchased there. The Analyst found no taint in fats but a definite taint noticeable in the case of the flour. It was found that the grocer had washed the floor of the shop with a strong disinfectant solution. The stock was aired and all soaps, etc., removed from the shop.
1	Lard	
1	Flour	
1	Part Bottle of Beer	Complaint of foreign matter in bottle. The Analyst reported that this consisted mainly of yeast cells. On investigation it was found that this was a sediment beer.
1	Tin of Sausages	Examined at request of shopkeeper. Nothing abnormal found.
2	Tins of Crawfish	Ditto.
1	Portion of a Sausage	Complaint of blue staining. This was found to be due to an imported meat ink-stamp and was reported to the manager of the factory where the sausage was manufactured.

List of Samples Analysed for Various Reasons—(continued)

No. of Samples Examined	Article	Result of Examination
2	Italian Pears	From two consignments, after a warning from the Ministry of Health that the pears had been sprayed with an arsenical insecticide. The first sample showed arsenic to the extent of 0.2 parts per million, which was not excessive. Arsenic was absent in the second sample. Notices to retailers to wash the fruit before offering for sale were sent with the fruit to the wholesalers.
1	Salad Cream	Examined at request of shopkeeper. Nothing abnormal found.
1	Sweets (off ration)	Complaint of vomiting after consumption. Nothing was found to account for the symptoms of the complaint.
7	Malted Milk, Milk Cup, etc.	Examined at request of shopkeeper. Nothing abnormal found.
4	Tins of Herrings	Ditto.
2	Cordial	Ditto.
1	Bottle of Tomato Ketchup	Examined at request of shopkeeper. Nothing abnormal found.
2	Cheese	Two complaints were received that cheese was unsound. In both instances it was found that the cheese was Gorgonzola and was in good condition.
1	Cake	Complaint that cake had been contaminated by mice. This was confirmed by the Analyst. The bakery was visited and the manager warned.
2	Bottles of Throat and Chest Syrup	Complaint that one of the bottles of syrup submitted for examination was sour. The sample was without chloroform, glycerine, or syrup, which should be present according to the declared formula. A Formal Sample taken from the same shop was found to be satisfactory. An investigation was made and it was found that one of the dummy bottles used for display purposes had been sold in error.
1	Sausage Meat	Complaint that meat content was low. Analyst reported that the sample was satisfactory.

List of Samples Analysed for Various Reasons—(continued)

No. of Samples Examined	Article	Result of Examination
1	Butter	Complaint that margarine had been sold in place of butter. The sample which was submitted by the complainant was found to be butter.
6	Milk Bottles	Complaints of dirty milk bottles. The dirt consisted of dust or mould spores. Three of the bottles were from one dairy and upon investigation it was found that the bottle washing machine was in need of adjustment. No satisfactory explanation could be found in the case of the other bottles and the dairymen were warned.
4	Bottles of Milk	Two of the complaints were due to souring of the milk. The first was from the dairy where trouble was experienced with the bottle-washing machine and was due to a dirty bottle. The second was from a dairy where the manager was tracing the source of the sour milk at the time when the complaint was made that a bottle of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk contained dirt. The dirt calculated on a full bottle was 26 parts per 100,000. The bottle had been opened by the complainant. As the milk had been bottled at the farm the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were notified. A similar complaint was made in respect of Pasteurised milk. The dairyman was warned.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Six licences to slaughter and stun animals were granted during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (Shellfish) REGULATIONS

No known infringement of the regulations occurred during the year.

FERTILIZER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Five informal samples were procured and submitted for analysis. All samples complied with the guarantee.

County Borough of Southampton

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH

OF THE
PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

For the Year 1949

BY
H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

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MEMBERS OF PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN P. W. BLANCHARD, M.B.E, J.P., Mayor.
 ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A. (Chairman).
 ALDERMAN G. H. BARENDT, B.A., M.B., B.CH.
 ALDERMAN MRS. K. CAWTE.
 ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. LEACH, Sheriff.
 ALDERMAN W. LEWIS.
 ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 ALDERMAN MRS. B. M. SAKOSCHANSKY.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. G. E. A. BARKER.
 COUNCILLOR J. BOYLE.
 COUNCILLOR G. T. DICKS.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. L. M. DYAS.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. V. B. FLETCHER.
 COUNCILLOR E. G. LAST.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

STAFF OF THE SOUTHAMPTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 Port Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Health.

W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical
 Officer of Health.

J. HAMILTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
 Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
 Medical Officer of Health. (Resigned 27th February, 1949).

R. L. VANCE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.
 Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
 Medical Officer of Health.

S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
 Medical Officer of Health. (Appointed 21st March, 1949.)

¹ Also acts as Medical Inspector of Aliens.

- ² ⁶C. P. C. PARKER, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Port Health Inspector.
³ ⁶P. MANSFIELD, Cert. R.S.I., Food Inspector.
⁴E. MATTHEWS, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
³T. C. H. ROGERSON, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
³ ⁶J. C. PEARSON, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
 G. THOMPSON, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
⁵H. P. BIRD, Cert. R.S.I., Assistant Port Health Inspector.
 A. E. GARDNER, Clerk.

² Certificate Naval Architecture.

³ Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate.

⁴ Board of Trade Chief Engineer's Certificate.

⁵ M.O.W.T. 1st Mate's Certificate.

⁶ Certificate, Meat and Foods.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year 1949.

During the year 1,139 vessels and 511 flying boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 1,131 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival; 777 coastwise vessels were visited and 346 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of 3,904 visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise shows an increase of 22% on the comparable figure for 1948.

1,823 sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 711 nuisances or defects being found on 376 vessels.

During the year, 306 samples of drinking water were taken from 100 vessels and 13 flying-boats, 18 samples of ice were taken from 5 vessels.

The number of passengers disembarked at the port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 268,774. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 292,544.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspectors of Aliens was 49,114. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 1,285, 2 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 245,420 tons. The amount of food condemned was 24 tons, 5 cwts., 1 qr., 7 lbs.

A number of civilian invalids were landed from 6 hospital ships, 3 of which arrived from Hamburg, and one each from Mauritius, Port Said and Hong Kong. All civilian patients on board these vessels were examined, before disembarkation, by a medical officer of the Port Health Authority, and it was found necessary to transfer 116 patients to hospitals.

46,943 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 53 transports.

During the year no case of a major infectious disease was landed in the Port, and no vessel reported having landed a case at other ports before arriving at Southampton. Two outbreaks of gastro-enteritis occurred in one liner during voyages from New York, but in spite of thorough investigation, the cause of the outbreaks was not determined.

The Health Control at the Southampton Marine Airport has continued to be operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1948.

During the year, 511 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 9,238.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Eastleigh Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

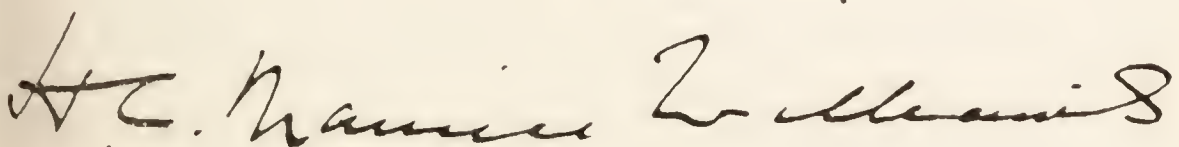
The Port Health Launch *Whimbrel* returned to service in June after an overhaul, during which a modification of the wheel-house was effected, and has continued to run satisfactorily.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Port and Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Port Medical Officer.

LIMITS OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY AREA

The Port and Harbour of Southampton are controlled by the Southampton Harbour Board as constituted by the Southampton Harbour Act, 1913.

The Port Health Authority, which was permanently constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 8th June, 1893, is "the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council." It exercises Port functions in waters abutting upon the County Borough of Southampton, the Urban Sanitary District of Fareham, and the Rural Districts of New Forest, Romsey and Stockbridge, and Winchester.

Since the first day of October, 1935, when the Southampton Port Sanitary Order, 1935, came into force, the Southampton Port Sanitary Area was further increased, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses acting by the Council are constituted permanently the Port Sanitary Authority for the district. The new area is now defined :—

A straight line from Stone Point to East Lepe Buoy, thence in a straight line to Gurnard Ledge Buoy, thence in a straight line to a point one cable north of Egypt Point, thence in a straight line to Prince Consort Shoal Buoy, thence in a straight line to Old Castle Point, thence in a straight line to the most northerly point of Ryde Pier, thence in a straight line to the junction of the Western and Southern Boundary of the Portsmouth Port Sanitary Authority, thence in a straight line to the most southerly point of the Pier of the British Railway at Stokes Bay, thence in a straight line to the Lee Point Sewer Buoy, thence in a straight line to Hill Head ; together with the waters of those parts of the said Customs Ports within such limits, and all docks, basins, harbours, quays, wharves, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays, and streams within those parts of the said Custom Ports, and the places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs boarding station or stations for those parts of the said Customs Ports, and the places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for those parts of the said Customs Ports under any Regulation for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the Authority of the statutes in that behalf and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1949

TABLE A.

	Number	Net Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious diseases on board
			By the Medical Officer	By the Port Health Inspector			
FROM FOREIGN							
Steamers	1,389	6,489,338	474	285	128	101	75
Motor	696	2,084,828	144	236	54	51	26
Sailing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flying-boats	*675	—	454	57	—	—	13
Total	2,760	8,574,166	1,072	578	182	152	114
FROM COASTWISE							
Steamers	1,900	598,771	10	432	135	88	1
Motor	9,004	1,595,969	—	335	59	39	1
Sailing	68	12,366	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flying-boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10,972	2,207,106	10	767	194	127	2
Total Foreign and Coastwise	13,732	10,781,272	† 1,082	1,345	376	279	116

NOTE—† Of the 1,082 vessels visited by a medical officer, 6 were boarded by the medical officer alone, and 1,076 were boarded by both medical officer and port health inspector.

* This figure includes H.M. Services Aircraft and Government-controlled Flying Boats which were not visited by the Port Health Authority.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT

TABLE B.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1949

Number of Passengers	PLACES OUT OF EUROPE				Conti- nent of Europe	Channel Islands	Eire	Trans- migrant
	1st Class	2nd Class	Tourist Class	3rd Class				
Inwards ...	43,414	39,090	51,000	171	46,017	104,340	286	3,545
Outwards ...	45,719	49,498	68,389	1,145	45,193	107,070	308	7,136

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of Railway Executive, Southern Region, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1949:—

Country	Passengers Inward	Passengers Outward
Australia and New Zealand	14,824	11,438
Canada	6,651	19,024
Canary Islands	1,968	2,110
Channel Islands	103,127	102,983
China and Japan	1,250	5,498
Coastwise	800	900
Dutch East Indies	1,227	792
Far East	—	156
France	39,820	40,181
Germany	4	144
Holland	358	338
India	—	345
Middle East	1,969	1,610
Poland	301	576
South Africa	24,715	26,323
South America } West Indies }	3,302	4,844
United States	68,171	74,903
West Africa	123	—
Miscellaneous	164	379
TOTAL ...	268,774	292,544

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government sponsored civilian passengers.

ARRIVALS OF H.M. TRANSPORTS

Statement showing the number of transports which arrived in the port during the year 1949, the ports from which they arrived, and the number of military passengers and troops landed at Southampton.

Date	Vessel	Whence	Crew	Troops and Passengers
8.1.49	Pte. Elden	New York	147	162
8.1.49	Asturias	Sydney	426	1,136
8.1.49	Pte. Johnson	New York	162	162
30.1.49	Gen. C. H. Muir	New York	178	160
9.2.49	Dilwara	Singapore	235	2,068
13.2.49	Gen. C. C. Ballou	New York	197	111
16.2.49	Empire Ken	Mombasa	181	1,023
17.2.49	Dunera	Singapore	237	1,662
23.2.49	Eastern Prince	Port Said	154	1,206
23.2.49	Empire Windrush	Singapore	221	1,275
25.2.49	Arundel Castle	Capetown	321	167
1.3.49	Empire Trooper	Port Said	283	1,378
6.4.49	Gen. C. H. Muir	New York	189	455
7.4.49	Empire Trooper	Port Said	282	1,789
9.4.49	Arundel Castle	Capetown	321	819
10.4.49	Asturias	Sydney	440	989
10.4.49	Waterman	Batavia	88	100
23.4.49	Empire Ken	Mombasa	181	925
28.4.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	169	328
9.5.49	Dilwara	Singapore	248	1,849
13.5.49	Empire Trooper	Port Said	281	1,666
20.5.49	Arundel Castle	Capetown	321	819
21.5.49	Dunera	Hong Kong	242	1,543
29.5.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	195	648
30.5.49	Eastern Prince	Mauritius	154	1,358
6.6.49	Empire Windrush	Salonika	221	1,549
16.6.49	Lt. Bernard J. Ray	New York	96	45
27.6.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	195	102
27.6.49	Empire Ken	Mombasa	182	383
3.7.49	Arundel Castle	Port Said	255	908
25.7.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	169	263
30.7.49	Arundel Castle	Port Said	257	868
4.8.49	Thomas H. Barry	New York	257	261
17.8.49	Dilwara	Hong Kong	237	2,092
22.8.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	169	167
28.8.49	Dunera	Hong Kong	243	2,096
29.8.49	Arundel Castle	Port Said	260	938
TOTAL (<i>Carried forward</i>)			8,394	33,470

Date	Vessel	Whence	Crew	Troops and Passengers
		<i>Brought forward</i>	8,394	33,470
31.8.49	Empire Trooper	Hong Kong	289	1,814
2.9.49	Thomas H. Barry	New York	256	408
18.9.49	Empire Windrush	Hong Kong	215	1,470
28.9.49	Gen. Maurice Rose	New York	290	200
1.10.49	Dilwara	Port Said	248	1,257
22.10.49	Empire Ken	Hong Kong	183	1,044
27.10.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	169	146
27.10.49	Eastern Prince	Hong Kong	155	926
3.11.49	Dilwara	Port Said	235	1,168
18.11.49	Empire Windrush	Salonika	221	1,253
23.11.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	169	139
24.11.49	General Callan	Bremerhaven	208	4
25.11.49	Dunera	Singapore	239	2,016
19.12.49	General Callan	Bremerhaven	213	1
20.12.49	Geo. W. Goethals	New York	195	84
29.12.49	Empire Windrush	Port Said	219	1,543
		TOTAL	11,898	46,943

HOSPITAL SHIPS

During the year, 6 hospital ships arrived at this port and disembarked 1,788 military and civilian invalids; of this number 116 civilian patients required immediate hospital treatment and were transferred to hospitals or institutions under port health arrangements.

Date	Vessel	Whence	Crew	Invalids	Civilian Cases Removed
25.2.49	El Nil	Mauritius	216	338	10
4.3.49	El Nil	Hamburg	221	296	13
19.5.49	El Nil	Hamburg	209	318	18
16.7.49	El Nil	Port Said	218	291	27
27.7.49	El Nil	Hamburg	134	272	14
5.11.49	El Nil	Hong Kong	219	273	34
		TOTAL	1,217	1,788	116

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC

Principal imports: foodstuffs, including meat, fruit and vegetables; grain, wool, hides and skins, machinery, metal manufactured articles, raw materials, timber, tobacco, fuel oil, crude oil and refined oils.

Cargoes are imported from the Channel Islands, ports in Europe, North and South America, Canada, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other ports throughout the world.

Principal exports: leather wear, textiles, manufactured articles, machinery, tobacco, motor vehicles and motor cars.

Cargoes are exported to the Channel Islands, ports in the Commonwealth and other ports throughout the world.

Coastwise trade: cargoes landed include coal from the north-east coast and South Wales ports, transhipped goods and home produce from various ports in the United Kingdom.

OIL TANKERS

During the year, 147 oil-tankers arrived in Southampton Water to discharge or load fuel or spirit at the oil wharves at Cawley or Hamble. The vessels came from the following ports:—

Abadan	...	...	23
Aruba	...	...	18
Bahrein	...	...	1
Baytown	...	...	1
Beamont	...	...	2
Caripito	...	...	1
Corpus Christi	...	...	2
Curacao	...	...	9
Dunkirk	...	...	1
Emden	...	...	1
Gothenburg	...	...	1
Haarlingen	...	...	1
Hamburg	...	...	2
Horsens	...	...	2
Koge	...	...	1
Kotka	...	...	2
Le Havre	...	...	1
Lisbon	...	...	1
Miri	...	...	1
Oslo	...	...	1
Port Arthur	...	...	2
Port de Bouc	...	...	1
Punta Cardon	...	...	2
Ras Tanura	...	...	55
Reykjavik	...	...	1
Rotterdam	...	...	2
Rouen	...	...	7
Singapore	...	...	1
Tripoli	...	...	4

TOTAL ... 147

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspectors	Number subjected to detail examination by the Medical Inspectors	Certificates Issued				Trans-migrants
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Physically Incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	
(a) Total number of Aliens landing in the Port ...	49,004	47,721	1,283	4	8	2	1	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	110	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	49,114	47,721	1,285	5	9	2	1	—

162

Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers, 1,009

Number of vessels dealt with by the medical inspectors, 954

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

1. (a) FOR THE PORT ; (b) FOR SHIPPING

The drinking water supplied to the port and vessels using the docks is derived from deep wells sunk into the chalk in the districts of Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury ; these sources also supply the requirements for the town of Southampton.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :—

(1) Port health office	...	Old Docks
(2) Transformer house	...	New Docks (East end)
(3) Pump house	...	New Docks (West end)

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by a representative of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager, and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Samples of water are also taken, when deemed necessary, from the quayside hydrants used for supplying water to vessels.

The Southampton Corporation supplies water to the whole of the docks, and mains are available at every berth for supplying vessels.

There are hydrants for the supply of water at the Town Quay, Shell-Mex and Agwi Jetties, and at the wharves at Eling, Redbridge and on the River Itchen.

2. HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES

Hydrants used for supplying vessels are of the recessed type built into the quayside. Each hydrant is fitted with a short stand pipe protected by a metal screw cap. When not in use, the hydrant "box" is covered by a close-fitting plate flush with the quayside.

Hosepipes used for connecting the hydrants with vessels are of the canvas or rubber hose type, and, when not in use, these are stored in special boxes at positions throughout the docks.

Inspection of the hydrants and hose connections, etc., are made from time to time during the year.

3. WATER SUPPLY VESSELS

The following vessels are equipped for supplying drinking-water to vessels which do not berth :—

S/Tug <i>Canute</i> ...	...	Water-carrying capacity	45 tons
S/Tug <i>Clausentum</i> ...	...	„	45 „
S/Tug <i>Romsey</i> ...	...	„	100 „
S/Tug <i>Paladin</i> ...	...	„	22 „
M/V <i>J.J.C.</i> ...	...	„	24 „
M/V <i>Abundance</i> ...	...	„	41 „
Dumb Barge <i>Eagle</i> ...	...	„	30 „

The suitability of these vessels for water-carrying purposes and the sanitary condition of the water-tanks have been found to be satisfactory.

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER AND ICE

During the year, 306 samples of drinking water were taken from 100 vessels and 13 flying-boats; 18 samples of ice were taken from 5 vessels.

All samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. On analysis 41 samples of drinking water and 10 samples of ice were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies.

In all cases where the result of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures prescribed to the masters, owners, or agents of the vessels concerned:

The following tables show the results of water and ice which were analysed :—

Vessel	No. of Samples	No. of presumptive Coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	Plate count on Agar per ml. 2 days at 37° C. exceeding 1,000	No. of Samples unsatisfactory	No. of Samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10				
1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
*5	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
*6	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1
7	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
8	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
9	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
13	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
14	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
15	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
19	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
*20	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
*21	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
22	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
26	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
*27	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
28	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
29	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
*31	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
*32	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
ried ward	66	48	4	4	10	—	14	13	53

Vessel	No. of Samples	No. of presumptive Coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	Plate count on Agar per ml. 2 days at 37° C. exceeding 1,000	No. of Samples unsatisfactory	No. of Samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10				
<i>Brought forward</i>	66	48	4	4	10	—	14	13	53
*33	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
34	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
35	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
*36	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
37	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
38	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
39	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
40	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
41	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
42	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
43	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
44	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
45	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
46	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
*47	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
*48	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
*49	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
50	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
51	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
52	6	4	—	2	—	—	6	—	6
53	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
54	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
55	6	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
56	6	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	5
57	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
58	4	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	3
59	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
60	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
61	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
62	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
63	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
64	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
66	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
67	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
68	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
69	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
70	4	1	—	1	2	—	4	3	1
71	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
72	6	1	1	1	3	—	6	3	3
73	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
74	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
75	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
76	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
77	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
78	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
79	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
80	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
81	5	3	—	—	2	—	5	2	3
<i>Carried forward</i>	215	166	7	15	27	—	109	34	181

Vessel	No. of Samples	No. of presumptive Coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	Plate count on Agar per ml. 2 days at 37° C. exceeding 1,000	No. of Samples unsatisfactory	No. of Samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10				
<i>Brought forward</i>	215	166	7	15	27	-	109	34	181
82	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
83	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
84	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
85	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
86	3	2	-	-	1	-	3	1	2
87	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1
88	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
89	3	2	-	1	-	-	3	1	2
90	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1
91	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
92	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
93	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
*94	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1
95	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
96	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
97	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
98	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
99	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
100	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
101	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
102	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
103	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
104	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
105	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
106	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
107	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
108	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
109	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
110	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
111	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
112	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
113	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TOTAL	306	247	8	20	31	-	161	41	265

* Denotes samples taken from flying-boats

ICE SAMPLES

Vessel	No. of Samples	No. of presumptive Coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	Plate count on Agar per ml. 2 days at 37° C. exceeding 1,000	No. of Samples unsatisfactory	No. of Samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10				
1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	4	-	-	1	3	2	2	3	1
3	4	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	-
4	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
5	6	3	-	1	2	-	2	3	3
TOTALS	18	4	1	6	7	2	7	10	8

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945

1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH "DECLARATION OF HEALTH"

The following routine has continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year :—

- (a) That where a vessel is first boarded by an officer of the Port Health Authority, that officer shall retain the "Declaration of Health," and leave an "All Clear" Certificate on board for the Customs Officer.
- (b) That where an officer of Customs and an officer of the Port Health board a vessel together, the latter officer shall take the "Declaration of Health" and hand the "All Clear" Certificate to the Customs Officer.
- (c) That where a vessel is first boarded by a Customs Officer that Officer shall take the "Declaration of Health," and forward it to the Port Health Authority as soon as possible, and the officer of the Port Health Authority receiving the "Declaration of Health" shall sign a receipt, if required.

Where a vessel has been boarded by an officer of H.M. Customs prior to the visit by an officer of the Port Health Authority, a form is left with the master indicating the condition reported on the "Declaration of Health," and stating whether the vessel has been—

- (a) Granted full pratique.
- (b) Granted modified pratique.
- (c) Or detained for inspection by the Port Medical Officer.

Vessels which trade exclusively within the "home trade" limits are not required to present a "Declaration of Health," but the Southampton Port Health Authority request them to complete a blue medical certificate, giving essential particulars regarding infectious disease (actual or suspected) on arrival.

2. BOARDING OF VESSELS

All vessels which berth within the docks, and all vessels anchoring elsewhere and landing passengers by tender at this port, are boarded on arrival by officers of the Port Health Authority and H.M. Customs.

Other vessels which berth outside the docks are boarded by H.M. Customs, and, if requiring attention, are dealt with later by the Port Health Authority.

All vessels which arrive from any foreign port or seaboard which is included in the list prepared pursuant to the provisions of Article II, and any vessels which have had a case of infectious disease during the voyage, are visited by one of the port medical officers.

3. NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, INFORMATION FROM PILOTS, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ETC.)

The Minister of Health, by notice published in the *London Gazette*, 31st October, 1933, declared that the provisions of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, should apply to the Southampton Port Sanitary district as from 1st February, 1934.

The Section in question reads as follows :—

“ 6. (1) Where the Minister has by notice published in the *London Gazette* declared that the provisions of this Article shall apply to any district specified in the notice, the master of any foreign-going ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching such a district from a foreign port, shall, if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the Medical Officer, send to the Port Health Authority a wireless message embodying such of the information set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations as are applicable.

“ (2) Any wireless message so required to be sent so as to reach the Port Health Authority not more than twelve, and not less than four hours, before the time at which the ship is expected to arrive in the district.

“ (3) Any wireless in wireless code delivered to the Port Health Authority shall, unless otherwise provided in the notice published pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Article, conform with the Section relating to the 1931 International Code of Signals.”

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and decoding, necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to the Port Health Office, and the telegraphic address of “ Portelth, Southampton ” has been registered by the Post Office.

Wireless messages are also received through agents approved by the Port Health Authority. Before this approval is given, however, agents are required to furnish evidence that they possess facilities for receiving such messages at all times of the day or night, and can undertake prompt transmission to the Port Health Office

of any messages received by them relating to the state of health on board.

The following agents, having satisfied these requirements have been approved as agents for the purpose of Article 6 of the Regulations :—

Anglo-American Oil Co. ; B. Ackerley & Co. ; Canadian Pacific Company ; Coast Lines Limited ; Cunard White Star Limited ; Escombe McGrath & Co. ; Kellar Bryant & Co. ; Haswell & Co. ; McGregor, Gow & Holland ; T. Meadows & Co. ; W. H. Muller & Co. ; R. & J. H. Rea Ltd. ; and Wainwright Bros.

The following companies elected to send their messages direct from the vessels to the Port Health Authority :—

British Railways ; Dawson Bros. Ltd. ; General Steam Navigation Co. ; Royal Mail Lines Ltd. ; Union-Castle Company ; Sandell Bros. ; J. Horn & Son ; Stephenson Clarke Ltd.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1949, the following messages were received from incoming vessels :—

(a) Direct	...	...	...	142
(b) Through Agents			...	49

H.M. Customs advise the Port Health Authority of any cases of sickness which come to their notice on outlying vessels.

4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10 :

(a) WITHIN THE DOCKS ; (b) OUTSIDE THE DOCKS.

The following " Mooring Stations " have been established with the concurrence of the Customs and Harbour Authorities, and the consent (where necessary) of the Minister of Health :—

Inner Mooring Stations.

- (a) For vessels bound for the Railway Docks, for Agwi Jetty, or for Shell-Mex Jetty — The usual place of mooring, subject to the vessel being moored at least 6 feet from the quay or jetty.
- (b) For vessels bound for places in the Southampton Port Health Area other than those specified at (a)—Between Hythe Pier and Pilot Cutter Moorings in Southampton Water.

Outer Mooring Stations.

- (a) For vessels not exceeding 500 feet in length — Between Hamble Spit Buoy and Shell-Mex Jetty in Southampton Water.
- (b) For vessels exceeding 500 feet in length — At Stokes Bay.

5. PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14

In view of the comprehensive arrangements in force at this port to secure that incoming vessels are met on arrival by an officer of the Port Health Authority, the only standing exemption to Article 14 applies to vessels which berth outside the Railway Docks and reads as follows: "That healthy vessels from an infected port should be allowed to proceed to their own berth and to unload, but the Medical Officer should be informed as soon as possible. That, in the event of the ship being unhealthy, the Customs Officer will notify the Port Health Authority at the earliest possible moment and detain the ship."

The above arrangements have been found to work satisfactorily, and no further standing exemptions are contemplated.

6. EXPERIENCE OF WORKING ARTICLE 16

The provisions of Article 16 have given rise to no difficulty and have been willingly observed by all concerned.

Permits are issued by the Port Medical Officer on the application of shipping companies for employees to board incoming vessels for the purpose of conveying and distributing mails, etc., prior to the vessel being released from control under the Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945.

These permits would be withheld in the event of serious infectious disease being present.

The practice of requiring addresses to which passengers proceed after landing at Southampton has been continued throughout the year, with the exception of passengers from French ports.

The declaration of address and notification of change of address system, advocated by the Association of Port Health Authorities has been continued for contacts disembarking at this port.

7. (a) PREMISES AND WAITING-ROOMS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Premises and waiting-rooms for medical examinations are provided in connection with the rooms used by immigration officers; on the larger vessels using this port, adequate facilities for medical examination are usually available on board.

(b) CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS AND CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES

Disinfection of quarters is carried out in all cases of infectious disease by the staff of the Health Department, or by the shipping companies under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Formalin spray is the method employed, together with thorough cleansing. Should fumigation be required, this is carried out, under the supervision of the Port Health Authority, by firms of chemists who specialise in this work. Contacts requiring disinfection are taken to the Disinfecting Station at West Quay, where fully-equipped bathrooms are available. Clothing and other articles are also dealt with at this station by means of steam disinfectors.

(c) PREMISES FOR THE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS FOR WHOM SUCH ACCOMMODATION IS REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATIONS

No special accommodation is set aside for this purpose; should it be necessary the provision would be made by the Regional Hospital Board.

(d) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, SMALLPOX AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of such accommodation.

(e) AMBULANCE TRANSPORT

The motor ambulances provided by the Corporation are available for the port.

(f) SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS

The procedure for ascertaining passengers' destination has been described in dealing with the working of Article 16, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which passengers are proceeding is informed by letter, giving necessary particulars. Contacts remaining in the borough are kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

The same procedure applies to seamen who are paid off in this port.

When drafts proceed to military depots, they are kept under surveillance by military authorities, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the drafts have proceeded is notified by this authority.

8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE

All rats caught or found dead about docks or on vessels are brought to the port health office, where they are examined, and a proportion submitted weekly to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

This work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Southampton.

10. THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG SAILORS UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The treatment centre at the corner of New Road and Cardigan Road, Southampton, and two clinics situated in the old and new docks respectively, are devoted entirely to the treatment of venereal diseases, and provide all facilities for treatment for sailors under the International Convention.

The centres are under the charge of a full-time venereal diseases medical officer, and facilities are provided for daily treatment. The treatment centres enjoy the co-operation of ships' surgeons and shipping companies, who accept certificates of fitness to resume duty issued by the venereal diseases medical officer.

Cases of venereal disease on board vessels in the port coming to the notice of the medical officers, are referred, in the first instance, to the centre in Cardigan Road ; and subsequently receive further treatment, either at the centre or at one of the clinics situated in the docks.

Leaflets giving particulars of the facilities available are left by the port health inspectors on board vessels visited by them.

Notices giving particulars about these diseases are renewed regularly, and are fixed in all the public lavatories in the docks.

Since 5th July, 1948, the venereal diseases clinics have been provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

11. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF THE DEAD

The port shares the facilities of the town for this purpose, the Corporation providing cemeteries and a modern crematorium.

The Municipal Mortuary at West Quay Esplanade is available as required.

12. OTHER MATTERS REQUIRING OR RECEIVING ATTENTION

As required by Article 2, a complete list of infected ports and seaboard is compiled each month by the Port Medical Officer, and copies forwarded to each Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs. Copies are also forwarded to the inward pilots and the Manager, Southampton Airport.

During the year, it has been the practice to give a warning card to all passengers arriving in this port from abroad by air or short sea voyage, from countries in which it is known that an epidemic disease is prevalent.

In the event of the holder of the warning card falling ill within twenty-one days after arrival in this country, the person is requested to present it to the attending medical practitioner for his guidance, as the card indicates the possibility of the patient having contracted an infectious disease whilst abroad.

During the year the recommendations of this authority regarding rat-proofing of a large liner undergoing reconstruction in the docks were willingly accepted by the owners of the vessel who agreed that such work would enable deratisation exemption certificates to be more readily granted to the vessel under Article 19 of the Regulations.

Extensive schedules of rat-proofing work were carried out during the re-fitting of the vessel.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM VESSELS

TABLE C.

Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2	—	2	3.4
Chickenpox ...	14	3	11	12.4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	0.6
Diphtheria ...	2	—	2	2.6
Dysentery ...	3	1	3	12.4
Dengue Fever ...	—	—	—	0.2
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	3	3	3.8
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1.0
Gastro-enteritis ...	4	—	4	2.8
German Measles ...	1	—	1	3.0
Glandular Fever ...	2	—	2	1.6
Infective Hepatitis ...	6	2	5	14.8
Influenza ...	2	1	2	4.2
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	0.4
Malaria ...	9	1	5	12.4
Measles ...	19	—	11	15.2
Mumps ...	8	3	11	8.4
Pharyngitis ...	1	—	1	1.2
Pneumonia ...	6	3	8	15.6
Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	0.4
Pyrexia ...	—	2	2	8.2
Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	4	7.4
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	0.8
Tonsillitis ...	6	10	13	9.8
Tuberculosis ...	93	5	44	105.4
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	0.2
Venereal Diseases ...	4	2	5	23.8
Whooping Cough ...	6	—	4	4.8
TOTAL ...	192	38	*	

* Number of vessels concerned was 105

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING
THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

TABLE D.

Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of vessels concerned	Average number of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1.4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	1.2
Chickenpox	11	—	7	2.6
Diphtheria	1	—	1	1.0
Dysentery	—	—	—	0.8
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	0.8
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	0.4
German Measles ...	2	1	2	1.2
Influenza	—	—	—	0.4
Malaria	1	1	2	1.4
Measles	5	—	4	4.6
Mumps	—	—	—	1.4
Pneumonia	2	1	3	2.4
Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	0.4
Pyrexia	—	—	—	0.6
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	0.2
Smallpox	—	—	—	1.2
Tonsillitis	1	1	2	0.4
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	3.2
Venereal Diseases ...	—	—	—	0.4
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1.2
TOTAL ...	24	4	*	

* Number of vessels concerned was 11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels Arriving in the Port of Southampton during the 10 years, 1940-1949.

Disease	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	33	1	—	1	1	1	4	3	1	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	8	—	1	1	11	11	41	18	31	36
Diphtheria	2	—	1	—	8	2	6	2	4	3
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	18	53	27	24	5
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	3	—	—	—	—	4	7	11	7	4
Measles	33	—	—	—	1	38	610	46	50	67
Mumps	2	1	—	2	5	20	31	24	31	16
Otitis media	2	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	8	5
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	—	—	—	1	32	2	3	2	7
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	—
Tuberculosis	80	1	3	—	7	136	309	149	105	102
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	17	4	8
Yellow Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Forty deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels during their voyage to Southampton.

Abscesses	1	Malaria	1
Accidents	4	Pneumonia	3
Cancer	2	Other Diseases	9
Heart Diseases	20		

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving at the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year :—

Disease	Total cases reported	HOW DEALT WITH						
		Removed to Hospital or Nursing-homes	Removed to Naval or Military Hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on
Abscesses	7	3	1	1	1	—	1	—
Accidents	47	24	1	—	3	15	4	—
Appendicitis	19	13	—	1	2	3	—	—
Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	6	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
Cancer	13	6	—	—	—	5	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	36	7	—	11	2	10	—	—
Dengue Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis	10	4	5	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	8	1	—	1	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	212	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
German Measles	6	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Glandular Fever	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Diseases	46	16	—	—	1	9	20	—
Infective Hepatitis	8	2	3	—	—	3	—	—
Influenza	9	2	—	—	4	1	—	—
Malaria	16	1	6	1	—	3	1	—
Measles	67	12	—	4	7	7	—	—
Mental Disorders	86	52	4	—	4	26	—	—
Mumps	16	5	—	—	—	6	—	—
Nephritis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharyngitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy	11	6	—	—	1	3	—	—
Pneumonia	17	8	—	—	1	1	3	—
Poliomyelitis	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	6	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	3	—	1	—	3	—	—
Tonsillitis	32	8	2	2	6	6	—	—
Tuberculosis	102	57	24	—	3	17	—	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases	10	1	—	—	4	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Other Diseases	176	68	2	3	22	65	9	—
TOTAL	1012	318	51	29	70	207	40	—

CASE OF TYPHOID FEVER IN MEMBER OF CATERING STAFF

On the 25th April a case of typhoid fever was notified by a medical officer of the Royal South Hants Hospital. The patient is a man of 36 previously employed as a ship's cook on a Cross-Channel vessel. The onset of his illness was on the 24th March when he complained of diarrhoea and fever. He was treated at home for three weeks, and was then admitted to the Royal South Hants Hospital where typhoid fever was diagnosed, after which the man was transferred to the Isolation Hospital.

The vessel on which the man worked made on the average two trips weekly to the Channel Islands, and had made one trip to France in early February. The patient ate a few meals on the ship but partook of several meals at his home in Southampton.

On the 25th April arrangements were made to take blood samples and specimens of faeces from the crew of the vessel, as the patient had prepared food for the crew. Samples of blood and faeces were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, but no positive findings were reported among the crew. One member of the crew was off duty from the 14th April suffering from influenza. He was seen at his home with his private medical attendant, and specimens of blood and faeces from him provided no evidence of infection with typhoid. Members of the patient's family were also examined and specimens submitted with negative results.

The source of the patient's infection was not ascertained.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS ON VESSELS

Two outbreaks of gastro-enteritis occurred in one liner on the North Atlantic run. On each occasion a few cases had occurred on the west-bound voyage, but most of the cases occurred on the east-bound voyage.

In the first outbreak in July, 110 passengers and 25 members of the crew were reported by the ship's surgeon to have been affected. Conversation with passengers, in the course of medical inspection of aliens, revealed that several passengers had been slightly affected and had not consulted the surgeon.

Eleven specimens of faeces and one of vomit from persons affected were examined in the Public Health Laboratory. *Proteus* *organii*, *proteus vulgaris* and *paracolon bacilli* were isolated more frequently than would be expected in random samples of the population. None of the usual food poisoning organisms were isolated. A few specimens of foodstuffs were examined; the only unusual feature was that shrimps produced a heavy growth of the

organisms mentioned above. The drinking water was examined but nothing significant was found.

Hot weather prevailed during the voyage at the time of outbreak.

In a second outbreak in September, 70 passengers were said to have been affected with symptoms similar to those seen in the first outbreak. Again no definite food poisoning organism was isolated from faeces, water samples, ice cream or ice, and no metallic contamination was demonstrated.

No cases were reported on earlier or later voyages, nor were any reported on two voyages between those on which the cases reported above occurred.

In connection with these two outbreaks, the following survey was made of the sanitary accommodation provided for catering staffs on the vessel.

Sanitary accommodation for catering staffs is situated on the first and second decks below the kitchens and dining saloon decks.

For the main kitchen staff of 76 men on duty there are three points in the working alleyway on the first deck at which sanitary conveniences are situated. Of these, two are about ten yards from the foot of the staircase leading to the main kitchen, and the third is about 50 yards along the alleyway.

The two nearer compartments each have two water closets, one urinal and one washbasin within the compartment. The more distant accommodation consists of two adjacent compartments with eleven water closets in one and eight washbasins in the other. These latter compartments are not together so that a person using a water closet must come out into the working alleyway before being able to enter the wash basin compartment.

All these sanitary fittings are of glazed porcelain with soil and waste pipes efficiently trapped, and have hot and cold water supply taps on the washbasins. At the time of inspection fittings and compartments were clean and satisfactory in every way.

In the smaller compartments there were soap and clean towels at hand, but in the larger compartments soap and towels were absent.

In the main kitchen there are four hand washing basins, one in the larder and salads room, one in the confectioner's shop and two at the head of the staircase to the working alleyway. The two former are of glazed porcelain, the two latter of stainless steel.

At the time of inspection these stainless steel basins had a metal cover over them, the plugs were missing and it was evident they were not being used.

For the rest of the catering staffs the sanitary conveniences are in close proximity to their living quarters on "C" deck at the fore end of the vessel. These are arranged in three Sections — C-1, C-2 and C-3.

Section C-1 is for 106 men, and comprises eight water closets and ten washbasins in adjoining compartments on the port side, and ten washbasins on the starboard side.

Section C-2 for 86 men comprises ten water closets and two urinals, and fourteen washbasins in an adjoining compartment.

Section C-3 for 48 men has five water closets with two urinals, and two washbasins in the same compartment. There are seven washbasins in an adjoining compartment.

All these fittings are of similar make and condition to those previously mentioned and at the time of inspection fittings and compartments were found clean and satisfactory. Here again, soap and towels were not in evidence.

Each man is issued with clean bath towel, hand towel and soap each week. These are kept in the living quarters and brought to the washplaces as required.

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

STEPS TAKEN FOR DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE: (a) IN SHIPS IN THE PORT; (b) ON QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT.

Routine examinations of vessels are made for indication of rat infestation, and all rats caught on ships or about the docks are examined by the staff of the port health office, a proportion being selected for post-mortem and bacteriological examination, which is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

During the year, 177 rats were submitted for examination. No evidence of infection with plague was found.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RATS BETWEEN SHIPS AND SHORE

The following Regulations are enforced in the case of all vessels in infected ports, grain-carrying ships, or vessels showing evidence of rat infestation, and have been voluntarily adopted by practically all the shipping companies in the case of other vessels.

- (1) That the ship be so moored that at no point is she less than 6 feet from the quay or wharf.
- (2) That all ropes, warps, etc., used for mooring the ship be fitted with canvas rat-guards, 2 feet long, the same to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields or discs; such rat-guards when fitted to be clear of ship and quay and readjusted with rise and fall of the tide.
- (3) That no gangway, shoot, plank, etc., connecting the ship with the shore, except that which is in actual use, be permitted; and that any gangway, shoot, plank, etc., while connecting the ship with the shore, and not in constant use, shall have a man in attendance day and night. The gangway shall be provided with a light from sunset to sunrise.
- (4) Booms and other appliances provided for the purpose of keeping the ship in position, and connecting the ship with the quay, shall be kept coated with tar parcelling at least 3 feet in length, and the tar renewed daily.

3. METHOD OF DERATISATION OF: (a) SHIPS; (b) PREMISES IN THE VICINITY OF DOCKS OR QUAYS

(a) *On Ships*

(1) Trapping and poisoning. Regular trapping on board ships is carried out by the shipping companies, the majority of which employ professional rat-catchers. Poison baits have been used on several instances during the year as an accessory method.

(2) Fumigation. During the year, four vessels entered the port on which it was found necessary to carry out fumigation, owing to the prevalence of rats on board.

Fumigations for which deratisation certificates were issued totalled 16; the fumigant used being H.C.N. Liquid 5; H.C.N. Absorbent 9; and Liquid H.C.N. and H.C.N. in Absorbent 2.

(b) *Premises in the Vicinity of Docks and Quays*

The British Railways (Southern Region) employ two full-time rat-catchers about the docks, warehouses, etc., the methods employed being trapping and poisoning.

4. MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RAT PREVALENCE IN SHIPS AND ON SHORE

Systematic inspection is carried out for rat traces and harbourage on all vessels, quays, wharves and warehouses. The systematic measures which are carried out for the destruction of rats, referred to in the previous Section, resulted in 333 rats being caught (

vessels and 136 on shore). 6,397 poison baits were laid in the dock area of which 1,986 were reported by the rat-catcher to be taken.

RAT-PROOFING

(a) The standard of rat-proofing of the sheds, wharves and warehouses is, generally speaking, satisfactory.

No new sheds or warehouses have been completed during the war. It is anticipated that the large Ocean terminal building now in the course of construction adjacent to the Ocean Dock will be completed during 1950. Modifications and repair of existing sheds are being carried out under post-war reconstruction in the docks of the British Railways (Southern Region).

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

(1) In ships — schedules of work are served in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring deratisation exemption certificates.

(2) On shore — practically all the existing cargo sheds are of metal construction with concrete floors.

RATS DESTROYED

(1) ON VESSELS

TABLE E

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	43	23	39	8	1	13	6	15	14	13	17	5	197
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	43	23	39	8	1	13	6	15	14	13	17	5	197
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison baits laid ...	16	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	62
Poison baits taken	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	22

RATS DESTROYED

(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

TABLE F.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	5	6	9	3	3	7	2	5	22	19	1	82
Brown	12	7	5	10	4	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	54
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	12	12	11	19	7	4	9	4	10	24	21	3	136
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poison baits laid ...	461	379	662	620	428	474	445	580	475	655	725	495	6,397
Poison baits taken	173	160	227	176	111	120	112	146	128	228	242	163	1,986

TABLE G

Total Number of such vessels arriving 1	Number of such vessels fumigated by S.O. ² 2	Number of rats killed 3	Number of such vessels fumigated by H.C.N. 4	Number of rats killed 5	Number of such vessels on which trapping, poison- ing, etc., were carried out 6	Number of rats killed 7	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out 8
28	—	—	5	Nil	—	—	23
Flying-boats 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	91

DERATISATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATISATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

TABLE H

Net Tonnage	Number of Ships	Number of Deratisation Certificates Issued						Total Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
		After fumigation with					After trapping, poisoning, etc.		
		Zyklon B	Liquid H.C.N. in absorbent	Liquid H.C.N.	H.C.N. Galardi	S.O. ²			
Ships up to 300 tons ...	29	—	1	—	—	—	1	28	29
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	27	—	1	—	—	—	1	26	27
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	11
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	44	—	4	5	—	—	9	35	44
Ships over 10,000 tons ...	32	—	4	—	—	—	4	28	32
TOTALS ...	143	—	11	5	—	—	16	127	143

FUMIGATION OF VESSELS

The following table gives particulars of the vessels fumigated under the supervision of the Port Health Authority:—

Date	Vessel	Fumigant used	Rats found after fumigation
7.1.49	Andes	HCN in absorbent and Liquid HCN	13
5.2.49	Aquitania	HCN in absorbent and Liquid HCN	8
19.2.49	Dunera	Liquid HCN	Nil
19.3.49	El Nil	Liquid HCN	Nil
1.4.49	Hantonia	HCN in absorbent	Nil
23.7.49	Matina	Liquid HCN	Nil
29.7.49	Andes	HCN in absorbent	Nil
6.8.49	Corrales	Liquid HCN	2
24.9.49	Empire Windrush	Liquid HCN	Nil
15.10.49	Asturias	HCN in absorbent	Nil
28.10.49	Empire Ken	HCN in absorbent	Nil
4.11.49	Atlantis	HCN in absorbent	Nil
7.11.49	Tiarna	HCN in absorbent	1
12.11.49	El Nil	HCN in absorbent	Nil
18.11.49	Invicta	HCN in absorbent	Nil
26.12.49	Empire Orwell	HCN in absorbent	Nil
TOTAL	16	HCN in absorbent 9 Liquid HCN 5 HCN in absorbent and Liquid HCN 2	24

VI. HYGIENE OF CREW'S SPACES

HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES (Classification of Nuisances)

TABLE J

Nationality of vessel	Number inspected during 1949	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ...	1,571	74	242	349
Other nations	252	—	9	37

Routine inspections have been carried out during the year on vessels of crew spaces, and other matters affecting the living conditions on board.

Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, and defects of original construction have been dealt with as follows :

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	...	330
Written notices to abate nuisances	...	11
Letters to Ministry of Transport	...	2
Letters to owners	... ..	33
TOTAL		<u>376</u>

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport recommendations outlined in the pamphlet entitled "Instruction as to the Survey of Master's and Crew Spaces" published in 1937, and the Supplement No. 1 of this edition, published in 1946, which includes a specification for ships' galleys.

The instructions have, as in previous years, proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between Ministry of Transport surveyors and officers of this authority, and in assessing the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied :

<i>Nature of complaint</i>					<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Accumulation of rubbish, stagnant water, etc.					27	24
Bulkheads—defective					6	4
Bunks—defective					1	1
Clothes lockers	(a)	Absent	...	...	4	4
	(b)	Insufficient	...	...	4	4
Dampness	(a)	Condensation	...	...	5	—
	(b)	Deckhead leaks	...	...	17	12
	(c)	Other causes	...	...	16	16
Decklights—defective					3	1
Doors	(a)	Missing	...	...	1	1
	(b)	Badly fitted or defective	...	...	3	1
Floors—defective					15	9
Carried forward					<u>102</u>	<u>77</u>

Nature of complaint	Defects found	Complied with
Brought forward ...	102	77
Food Lockers and Meat Safes (a) Inadequate	3	2
(b) Defective	25	16
Food Preparing Benches — Defective or insanitary	32	22
Food Stored in Living accommodation ...	1	1
Fresh Water tanks (a) Defective	7	5
(b) Dirty	1	1
Galleys, Pantries, Food Storage ; including equipment therein—Insanitary or defective	40	32
Heating (a) Defective steam heaters or stoves	15	15
(b) Absent	4	4
Holds—Dirty	5	5
Iceboxes (a) Insanitary	3	2
(b) Defective	2	2
Infestation (a) Ants	3	2
(b) Bugs	12	12
(c) Cockroaches	44	35
(d) Flies	6	5
(e) Mice	2	2
(f) Rats	37	32
(g) Silver fish	1	1
(h) Weevils	1	1
Lighting—Insufficient	5	3
Living Spaces—Insanitary	22	19
Paintwork—Dirty or defective	22	11
Ports (a) Broken glasses	7	6
(b) Frames defective	1	1
(c) Other defects	7	5
Scuppers—Choked	4	2
Ventilation (a) Absent	1	1
(b) Insufficient	1	1
Washing Facilities (a) Absent	7	3
(b) Showers not working	6	4
Washplaces (a) Basins defective	3	2
(b) Basins foul	9	9
(c) Compartment insanitary	9	8
(d) Pipes defective	5	4
(e) Scuppers choked or ineffective	7	5
(f) Water supply defective	8	6
Water Supply Boats (a) Tanks defective ...	1	1
(b) Tanks dirty	1	1
Carried forward ...	472	366

<i>Nature of complaint</i>				<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Brought forward ...				472	366
N.C.s	(a)	Compartment insanitary ...	...	24	21
	(b)	Flush defective or inadequate ...	...	28	17
	(c)	Flush tanks empty ...	...	23	22
	(d)	Pans choked ...	...	25	20
	(e)	Pans defective ...	...	28	18
	(f)	Pans foul ...	...	45	39
	(g)	Pans obsolete ...	...	2	1
	(h)	Seat missing or defective ...	...	28	17
Other defects or nuisances ...				36	25
TOTAL ...				711	546
				on	on
				376	307
				vessels	vessels

VII. FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

Public Health (Imported Milk) regulations, 1926.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934.

Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1939.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

As in previous years, inspection and examination of foodstuffs, imported and covered by the above Regulations, has been facilitated by the assistance given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Railways (Southern Region), the shipowners and shipping agencies, and the various fruit-importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the Port was 245,420 tons; below in the table is the amounts of the various items together with countries of origin :

<i>Commodity</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>
Fruit (various)	98,026	Holland, U.S.A., Spain, Palestine, Santa Cruz, Casablanca, La Palmas, France, South Africa Azores, Channel Islands, Coast wise
Tomatoes	42,281	Channel Islands, Casablanca, La Palmas, Teneriffe, South Africa France
Grain and Grain Offals	27,461	U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa, Coastwise
Meat	19,860	South America, U.S.A., South Africa
Crayfish	84	Holland, Belgium, U.S.A., Canada, France, Germany, Channe Islands, South America, South Africa, Coastwise
Poultry ...	...	199
Bacon and Hams ...	...	1,066
Cheese ...	...	1,737
Canned Goods ...	...	10,058
Coffee ...	...	885
Eggs—Pulp ...	...	145
„ Shell ...	...	3,422
„ Dried ...	...	97
Fruit—Dried ...	...	841
„ Pulp ...	...	766
„ Juices ...	...	643
Jams and Preserves ...	...	2,742
Milk—Evaporated ...	...	1,123
Margarine ...	...	135
Sugar ...	...	1,514
Wines and Spirits ...	...	2,857
Miscellaneous ...	...	3,399
Potatoes	24,073	Channel Islands, France, Casa blanca, Las Palmas, Teneriffe U.S.A., Coastwise
Vegetables	2,006	Holland, Belgium, France Channel Islands, Casablanca South Africa, Coastwise
TOTAL ...		245,420	

Notices served during the year under the Public Health
(Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, were as follows:—

Form “ A ” (Notice to Surrender) ...	...	...	...	...
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed) ...	...	...	...	219
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for animal feeding or inedible purposes) ...	...	...	...	1

QUANTITIES OF MEAT LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1949

	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN				Total
	Argentine	Guatemala	South Africa	U.S.A.	
Beef Quarters	177,954	4,453	—	—	182,407
Mutton and Lamb					
Carcases	128,099	—	—	—	128,099
Carcases	—	—	8,204	—	8,204
Sides	2,929	—	—	7,260	10,189
Cuts	10,351	—	—	—	10,351
Bacon—Bales	—	—	8,782	—	8,782
Offal	62,138	315	—	—	62,453
Canned Meats	143,708	—	—	—	143,708
Casings	—	—	—	94	94
TOTALS ...	525,179	4,768	16,986	7,354	554,287

OFFAL

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

CANNED GOODS

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 35,171 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs and such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat-conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignments of mutton and lambs has been carried out, and of those examined 0.5% were found to be affected.

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat or whalemeat products during the year.

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs (Nos. 1 to 44 and No. 44) and summary of 71 samples of minced dried fruit taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1923 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1	Youngberry Pulp	South Africa	Tin, Lead and Arsenic absent. Copper 2 ppm	Satisfactory
2	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	Preservatives absent. Actively fermenting	Consignment destroyed
3	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	Preservatives absent. Actively fermenting	Consignment destroyed
4	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 1134 ppm	Satisfactory
5	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 690 ppm	Satisfactory
6	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 572 ppm	Satisfactory
7	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 660 ppm	Satisfactory
8	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 374 ppm	Satisfactory
9	Concentrated Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 890 ppm	Satisfactory
10	Tomato Sauce	Jersey	Total solids 21.7% Lead, Arsenic and Zinc Nil. Tin 87 ppm. Iron 16 ppm. Benzoic Acid 100 ppm	Declared as containing preservative. Satisfactory

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis	Remarks
11	Tomato Sauce	Jersey	Total solids 22.1%. Lead, Arsenic and Zinc Nil. Tin 101 ppm. Iron Nil. Benzoic Acid 100 ppm	Declared as containing preservative. Satisfactory
12	Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 708 ppm	Importers guarantee that the provisions of P.H. (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regs. will be complied with
13	Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 672 ppm	
14	Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 732 ppm	
15	Orange Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 708 ppm	
16	Grape Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 410 ppm	
17	Grape Juice	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 444 ppm	Satisfactory
18	Raisins	South Africa	Free from preservatives	
19	Raisins	South Africa	Free from preservatives	Satisfactory
20	Scraping of Pleura and Peritoneum	South Africa	Boric acid 49.1%	No action
21	Canned Garden Peas	North Africa	Free from preservatives. Copper absent	Satisfactory
22	Canned Garden Peas	North Africa	Free from preservatives. Copper absent	Satisfactory
23	Canned Fresh Green Peas	North Africa	Free from preservatives. Copper absent	Satisfactory

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis	Remarks
24	Pears	Italy	Copper, Arsenic and Lead present	Merchant guaranteed to cleanse consignment before sale
25	Pears	Italy	} Metals not excessive	Nil
26	Pears	Italy		
27	Pears	Italy		
28	Pears	Italy		
29	Pears	Italy		
30	Tomatoes	Jersey	Free from metallic contamination	Nil
31	Canned Peas	U.S.A.	Lead, Copper and Tin Nil. Arsenic 0.2 ppm	Satisfactory
32	Canned Peas	U.S.A.	Lead, Copper and Tin Nil. Arsenic 0.2 ppm	Satisfactory
33	Canned Whole Tomatoes	Guernsey	Free from metallic contamination	Satisfactory
34	Canned Whole Tomatoes	Guernsey	Free from metallic contamination	Satisfactory
35	Danish Pork in Natural Juice	Denmark	Contents normal and genuine	Satisfactory

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of Analysis	Remarks
36	Danish Pork in Natural Juice	Denmark	Contents normal and genuine	Satisfactory
37	Canned Whole Tomatoes (Blown condition)	Guernsey	Hydrogen present	Blown cans condemned
38	Canned Whole Tomatoes (Blown condition)	Guernsey	Hydrogen present	Blown cans condemned
39	Orange Flavoured Syrup	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 374 ppm	} Importers guarantee that the provisions of the P.H. (Pre-servatives, etc., in Food) Regs. will be complied with
40	Orange Flavoured Syrup	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 408 ppm	
41	Canned Tomatoes	Jersey	Free from metallic contamination	Satisfactory
42	Canned Tomatoes	Jersey	Free from metallic contamination	Satisfactory
43	See separate statement			
44	Diced Mixed Peel	South Africa	S.O ₂ . 100 ppm	Satisfactory

IN MINCED DRIED FRUIT AND GLACE FRUIT

Vessel	No. of samples	Minced Dried Fruit				Glace Fruit				Total No. of Samples
		SO ² p.p.m.				SO ² p.p.m.				
		100 and under	Over 100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and over	100 and under	Over 100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and over	
1.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	
2.	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	
3.	15	4	6	3	1	—	1	—	15	
4.	20	2	4	2	—	8	3	1	20	
5.	9	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	9	
6.	13	7	2	1	—	2	1	—	13	
7.	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	
8.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	71	19	22	9	3	11	6	—	71	
		53				18				71

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 24 Tons 5 Cwts. 1 Qr. 7½ lbs. ; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Packages and Quantity Condemned	Weight Condemned			
		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Barley	2 bags and quantity loose		1	3	20
Beef (various cuts)				3	14½
Cabbage	2 bags		2	—	—
Cheese	6 boxes				1½
Cocoa	12 tins				12
Egg (dried)	2 tins				½
Fish (canned)	98 tins			1	19
Fish (cured)	Loose		2	—	—
Flour	120 bags. 22 Packages	7	10	—	15½
Fruit (canned)	103 tins		1	2	23
Fruit (dried)	4 boxes. Quantity of loose		1	—	13
Fruit (pulp and juice)	8 barrels. 99 tins	2	1	2	24½
Grapes	69 boxes. Quantity of loose		9	—	22
Grapefruit	2 cases		1	—	18
Legumen	1 bag			3	7
Lemons	2 cases		1	1	16
Liver					9
Meats (canned)	334 tins		4	1	16½
Milk (canned)	88 tins			3	2½
Mutton	2 carcasses. Various cuts		2	—	27½
Oatmeal	11 bags		12	—	—
Onions	3 bags		3	—	—
Oranges	4 boxes. Quantity loose		6	—	18
Peaches	2 boxes			1	—
Pears	4 cases. 40 boxes. Quantity loose		13	3	22
Peas	2 boats			1	16
Pickles	91 bottles. 97 jars			3	20½
Poultry				3	16
Pork	4 sides		2	1	16
Potatoes	26 bags	1	4	2	—
Plums	27 boxes. Quantity of loose		4	—	11
Preserves	129 tins		1	1	3½
Rabbits				2	4
Rice	9 bags		9	—	—
Salt	11 packages				11
Soups	16 packages			1	11
Suet	1 packet				½
Syrup	2 tins				4
Tomatoes	560 boats. Quantity of loose	8	14	3	3
Semolina	Quantity of loose			1	17
Vegetables (canned)	356 tins		4	—	3½
Wheat Grain Products	19 packages		2	2	9
Yeast	8 packages			2	8
Turnips	1 bag		1	—	—
	TOTAL	24	5	1	7½

METHOD OF DISPOSAL

CONDEMNED FOOD

Method of Disposal	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning and dumping	13	11	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
For inedible purposes		7	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
For animal food	10	6	3	13
TOTAL ...	24	5	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

The Southampton Shell Fish Order, 1936, made under the above Regulations, still in operation, prohibits the collection of cockles, winkles or mussels for the purposes for sale for human consumption from layings within the prescribed area as defined in the Order.

A reprint of the Order was made during the year 1947, and copies posted at various points of advantage.

During the year under review, limited observations have been made, but no infringement of the Order was observed.

VIII. THE PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1936

The importation of any bird of the parrot species is prohibited by these Regulations, unless for consignment to the London Zoological Society, or by special permission of the Minister of Health, and enquiries are made on all incoming vessels as to the presence of any bird on board.

Notifications are received by the Port Health Authority of any cases coming to the notice of H.M. Customs.

During the year, no case of attempted smuggling of birds into the port was detected.

The following shows the action taken during the year under these Regulations :—

Nineteen parrots arrived on fourteen vessels at this port.

Of this number, one was imported under Licence of the Minister of Health, six were surrendered and destroyed, ten remained on board, and two were exported.

IX. DANGEROUS DRUGS

Two certificates was issued under the Dangerous Drugs (Regulations, 1923, during the year.

The drugs were required by two vessels, in order to complete the medical equipment on board.

X. SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS — HEALTH CONTROL

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1948, made the Minister of Health the authority for enforcing the Regulations at National Airports.

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf, continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton, and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport. The health control at the Marine Airport is in daily operation, but the health control at the Eastleigh Airport is only occasionally required, as arrivals from outside the British Isles are infrequent.

The majority of flying-boats using the Marine Airport are those of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, operating services to and from Australia, Japan, China, India and South Africa. Towards the end of the year the services were restricted to the South African routes only. The Aquila Airways Ltd. has operated a service to and from Madeira.

During the year, of 511 flying-boats dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority, 170 arrived from airports in the Far East, 305 from South Africa, and 36 from Madeira and Continental Airports.

The number of passengers landing from flying-boats was 9,200.

SICKNESS ON ARRIVING AIRCRAFT

Passengers — 1 case of clinical diphtheria and 1 case of pleurisy were admitted to the Southampton Isolation Hospital.

Forty-six other cases of illness, many of which were of a minor nature, were disposed of as follows: 8 cases proceeded to hospitals or institutions, 32 cases proceeded to home addresses and 6 cases were landed at other airports en-route to Southampton.

Crew — 1 case of infective hepatitis and 1 case of dysentery were admitted to the Southampton Isolation Hospital.

Twenty-two other cases of illness were disposed of as follows: 10 cases proceeded to their home addresses and 4 cases were landed at other airports en-route to Southampton.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers or crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

All aliens passing through the health control are brought to the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens, a few were subjected to a detailed medical inspection. The number of aliens dealt with is included in the annual return given in this report.

INFECTED LOCALITIES

A list of airports situated in localities infected with plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox is prepared each month from the information supplied by the Minister of Health.

To assist the medical officer and port health inspectors when interrogating passengers at the Health Control, a chart has been prepared which denotes all infected airports on the itinerary of each separate route flown by aircraft arriving at the terminal. The chart is amended each week and is placed in a position for quick reference.

AIRCRAFT — DISINSECTISATION

The authority was not called upon to supervise and issue a certificate in respect of disinfectisation of aircraft under the requirements of Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946.

**XI. GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS
CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF,
AND OTHER STATISTICS,
DURING THE YEAR 1949**

Steamers (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	759
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	380
Sailing vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	—
Flying-boats (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	511
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	442
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	335
Sailing vessels (from coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	—
Flying-boats (from coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	—
					—
Total steam, motor, sailing vessels and flying-boats visited					2,427
					—
Number of British vessels visited	...	...	...	...	1,925
Number of British vessels re-visited	...	...	...	...	1,359
Number of foreign vessels visited	...	...	...	...	502
Number of foreign vessels re-visited	...	...	...	...	118
Total vessels visited	...	...	...	...	2,427
Total vessels re-visited	...	...	...	...	1,477
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	3,904
					—

Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,051
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition ...	376
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	245,896
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign), including troops	317,769
Number of passengers landed from 16 tenders in So'ton Water	359
Number of passengers landed from 78 tenders in Cowes Roads	3,234
Total number of passengers landed from 94 tenders ...	3,593
Total number of passengers landed from 511 flying-boats	9,238
Number of rats captured, examined, and destroyed, from vessels	197
Number of rats found on 28 vessels from plague-infected ports	Nil
Number of rats found on 91 flying-boats from plague-infected ports	Nil
Number of vessels from plague-infected ports on which rat orders were served	28

Number of vessels visited, including re-visits, with percentage of defects :—

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1940	3,898	979	4,877	192	8.05
1941	60	1,006	1,066	72	10.81
1942	612	839	1,451	145	19.70
1943	384	954	1,338	116	16.69
1944	1,509	386	1,895	147	10.60
1945	1,617	378	1,995	165	14.23
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS VISITED

(Giving description and number found defective during 1949)
Not including re-visits

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Sail	Flying-boats	Total	Defective
American ...	89	1	—	—	90	4
Arabia ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Argentine ...	9	—	—	—	9	1
Belgian ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
British ...	955	460	—	510	1,925	343
Canadian ...	4	—	—	—	4	2
Danish ...	3	7	—	—	10	1
Dutch ...	50	140	—	—	190	2
Finnish ...	2	1	—	—	3	—
French ...	35	3	—	—	38	2
German ...	7	4	—	—	11	1
Greek ...	2	—	—	—	2	2
Icelandic ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Italian ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Irish ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Norwegian ...	20	63	—	—	83	9
Panama ...	12	3	—	—	15	4
Polish ...	1	20	—	—	21	—
Spanish ...	3	—	—	—	3	1
Swedish ...	8	9	—	—	17	4
Tasmanian ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTAL ...	1,201	715	—	511	2,427	376

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